The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,547 New Series

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY.
— LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. E. Breese	29th Dec. 1883.
L. BRINDISI	3542	550	R. B. Haselwood	5th Jan.
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	12th ,,
L. SUTLEJ	4191	750	A. H. Johnson	19th ,,
— HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	26th ,,
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	2nd Feby.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	9th ,,
L. ROME	5013	850	G. T. Cates	16th ,,
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	23rd ,,
L. THAMES	4101	750	W. D. Anderson	2nd Mar.
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	9th ,,
L. GANGES	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	23rd ,,
L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
— HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	6th Apr.
L. POONAH	3130	600	J. B. Chapman	13th ,,
— BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	20th ,,
L. CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	27th ,,
— MALWA	1959	500	G. W. Atkinson	4th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under:

THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
GANGES	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	29th Dec. 1883.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	12th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th December, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To ALL PORTS OF ITALY.			To MARSEILLES.		
I Class ..R	500	Including wines. With food.	I Class ..R	520	Including wines. With food.
II do....	340		II do.	350	
III do....	150		III do.	155	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday.....1st Jan. 1883
SINGAPORE on Thursday..................1st Feb. 1883.
CINA on Thursday..........................1st Mar. 1883.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Sunday ......1st April 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
,,	..II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples.	I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
,,	..II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Dec. 22, 1882.

• FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 20 days.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,700 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th January.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge.
,, over three and under eight ¼ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ½ ,,

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail).......... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

The above steamer will be followed by the Chandernagore or Colombo leaving 21st February.

Steamers of this line will leave Bombay regularly on the 1st of each month from January, and they will sail from Marseilles, on the 20th of each month.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 21st Nov., 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
RYDAL HALL	2,700	400	
WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	
MERTON HALL	4,100	500	
WERNETH HALL	4,100	500	

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

S.S.	Tons.	H.P.	Capt.	To sail.
SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	W. Brand	6th Jan. 1883.

Passage Money Rs. 450.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail 1883
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th Feb
MEDUSA (new)	G. Ragusin	3,900	550	8th Mar

Commencing with the following departures, the regular steamers will leave BOMBAY on the 28th of each month, calling at BRINDISI.

The passage will be performed at increased speed, thus reducing the time to 19½ days to BRINDISI and 21 to TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H P.	To sail. 1883.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	28th Mar.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	28th Apr.
PANDORA	G. Sturli	3,800	500	28th May.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 498	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for six months at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........	Rs. 852	Rs. 510

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.
S. S. TIMAVO, to sail early in February 1883.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To 1883
MEDUSA (new)	G. Ragusin	3,900	550	2nd Jan.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	27th Jan.
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	27th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Sturli	3,800	500	27th Mar.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCE effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c. apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. [illegible] 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR LONDON.

S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, on 3rd January, calling at Kurrachee, Aden, Suez, Port Said, Algiers, and Lisbon.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. BHUNDARA, 2,899 Tons, on THURSDAY, 28th December, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. JAVA, 1,450 tons, on 31st December, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. KANGRA, 1,952 Tons, on TUESDAY, 2nd January, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th January, 1883.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th December, 1882. Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

N. V. CURRANEE AND Co.,
INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE
AND
OVERLAND PARCEL AGENTS.
Elphinstone-circle, (opposite the Custom House.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION
FOR CHILDREN
AT
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

The largest, cheapest and best selection of Toys in India are now on view. Thousands of Baloons will be given away to children visiting the great Fancy Fair being held at

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
FORT ESTABLISHMENT,

TREACHER'S FAMOUS
BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

HAS been before the public of India for many years and in every quality, for which SCOTCH WHISKY is celebrated, stands without a rival.

Cash per dozen, case Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for
PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S
CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE"
PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOVELTIES
IN
SILVER JEWELLERY.
TREACHER & CO., Ld., Fort.

NOVELTIES
IN
BRITISH OAK AND ELECTRO-PLATE.
TREACHER AND CO., Ld., Fort.

NOVELTIES
IN
ENGLISH ELECTRO-PLATE.
TREACHER AND CO., Ld., Fort.

NOVELTIES
IN
RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS.
TREACHER AND CO., Limited, Fort.

NOVELTIES
IN
LONDON-MADE GOLD JEWELLERY.
TREACHER AND CO., Limited, Fort.

NOVELTIES
IN
QUEEN ANNE TABLE PLATE,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited, Fort

NOVELTIES
IN
FANS.
TREACHER & CO., Ld., Fort.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

1883, LETTS'S DIARIES, 1883.
CLOTH BOUND DIARIES.
LONG NARROW OCTAVO.

No.			Cash Rs. a.
15	A week in an opening	7¾ by 3 inches	1 8
	SMALL OCTAVO—SMALL NOTE SIZE.		
13	Ditto ditto ditto	6¼ by 3¾ inches	1 8
12 Enld.	Two days to a page	6¼ by 3¾ ,,	2 8
	OCTAVO—NOTE PAPER SIZE.		
11	A week in an opening	7¾ by 5 ,,	2 8
9	Two days to a page	7¾ by 5 ,,	2 1
11-D	Three days in an opening, left page for memos. or accounts, and right for accounts	7¾ by 5 ,,	2 14
8	One day to a page	7¾ by 5 ,,	3 12

CHEAP OFFICE DIARIES.
OCTAVO—NOTE PAPER SIZE.

No.			Cash Rs. a.
35	A week in an opening with space for Sundays	7¾ by 4¾ inches	0 10
	Ditto interleaved with blotting paper	,, ,,	0 14
	QUARTO—LETTER PAPER SIZE.		
34	Six days to a page, Sundays at foot, interleaved with blotting paper	10 by 8 inches	0 10
33	A week in an opening with space for Sundays	10 by 8 ,,	0 14
	Ditto interleaved with blotting paper	,, ,,	1 2
	FOLIO—FOOLSCAP SIZE.		
32	A week on a page	12¾ by 8 inches	0 14
	Ditto interleaved with blotting paper	,, ,,	1 4
31	A week in an opening, with space for Sundays	12¾ by 8 ,,	0 12
	Ditto interleaved with blotting paper	,, ,,	1 8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
DAVE CARSON........LESSEE & RESPONSIBLE MANAGER.
POMEROY SEASON,
MARCH AND APRIL, 1883.

FOR SALE, METFORD GIBBS MATCH RIFLE, complete in case Rs. 100. Double pneumatic Ice Machine, Rs. 150. Apply to "T. H.," care of

WILLIAM WATSON, & Co.,
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.
Bombay, 28th Dec. 1882.

ARAB HORSES.

A LARGE NUMBER of good useful HORSES suitable for Remounts, &c.; now on hand and cheap.

Also a selected lot of blood horses, galloways and ponies for racing purposes, including a large, handsome thorough-bred mare.

All the best horses have now arrived, and this opportunity should not be lost. Apply at the Commission Stables of ABDOOL RAJAK DUBACHELL, Bhendi-bazaar.

FOR SALE.

THE whole of the RACING STUD of the late Lieut.-General C. J. GRAVES C.B.

Under instructions from the widow and executrix.

No. 1. KINGSLEY.—A thorough Australian Waler Stallion, 7 years, winner of Hyderabad Gold Cup, 1881 ... . Rs. 700.
,, 3. STAR.—A grey Arab Horse, 6 years, winner of the East Yorkshire Regiment Cup, July 1882, and Nugger Cup, August 1882. Ran fourth in Poona Derby carrying 9st. 2lb. ... .. Rs. 1,200.
,, 5. ANGLER.—A bay Australian Waler Gelding, 7 years, likely to make a fine charger. Winner of races ... . Rs. 1,200.
,, 6. GREY LEG.—A grey Arab Galloway, 7 years, Winner of 3 Handicaps, Poona, Bangalore and Bombay. See Asian Pocket Book.. Rs. 800.
,, 7. BLUE JACKET.—A grey Arab Horse, 5 years, maiden (recommended) . .. Rs. 1,000.
,, 8. RED JACKET.—A chesnut Arab Horse, 5 years ... ... Rs. 800.
,, 9. PILOT.—A bay Arab Horse, 6 years; ran well in Poona Derby, maiden ... .. Rs. 1,200.
,, 10. ELECTRIC.—A grey Arab Galloway, 7 years, extremely handsome, high caste, and a perfect lady's horse .. .. Rs. 1,000.
,, 11. MINIATURE.—A grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 13-3.
,, 12. A pair of handsome Tonga Ponies.

N.B.—Should further information be required, Dr. Gaye at Kirkee, who personally knows the horses, will be glad to give his opinion if addressed respecting them.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. KHURSHEDJEE RUSTOMJEE KAMA and MUNCHERJEE CAWASJEE MURZBAN, respectively of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, have contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of foras freehold land or ground formerly and now vacant, situate at Bellasis-road, on the south side thereof, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under Nos. 100 and 101, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the north and east by property belonging to the Bank of Bombay, on the west by property belonging to Jehangheer Nusserwanjee, and on the south partly by property belonging to the estate of the late Luximon Govindjee, and partly by property belonging to the said Bank of Bombay.

ALL PERSONS having any claim against the said premises either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, lease, inheritance, or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as solicitors for the intending purchaser at their office in Apollo-street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims (if any).—Dated this 27th day of December 1882.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given that RUCKMAJI WITTOJEE GAVANAY has CONTRACTED to PURCHASE from ZENUBAI, daughter of NOORMAHOMED POORBUNDRI and wife of KAZI AHMED MEYA BINKAZI DADA MEYA POORBUNDRI, a dwelling house standing on the fazundaree ground, situate without the Fort, on the western side of Oomercarry first row, assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 26, under the name of Khoja Rahimtoola Kaderbhoy, containing by admeasurement 510 square yards in the sub-district of Mandvee, and bounded on the East by the said Oomercarry first row, on the west by sweepers passage, on the north partly by passage and partly by the House of Tajubhoy Kaderbhoy, and on the south by a passage. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, inheritance, trust, possession, or any otherwise, howsoever, should intimate the same in writing to the undersigned at his house, No. 24, Doongry Joa Souza Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and all claims which may be preferred thereafter will be considered as void and of no effect. Dated 26th of December 1882.

सही. रखमाजी बीठोजी गव्हाणे.

RUCKMAJEE WITTOJEE.

NOTICE is hereby given that EDULJEE ADURJEE HOMEJEE, of Bombay, has CONTRACTED for the absolute sale to DADABHOY NUSSERWANJEE KERAWALLA, also of Bombay, of the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claim to or interest in the said property whether by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known within 14 days from date hereof to the undersigned at their office No. 1, Church-gate-street, Fort, otherwise the contract will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived. All that piece of ground with a dwelling-house and a range of buildings standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Breach Candy or Pallow-road, without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 356 square-yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension Tax No. 11, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 789, bounded on the north partly by the property of Vassodeo Luxmonjee and partly by the property of the late Gunputrao Sudasew, on the south by the property formerly of Heerjee Gangjee and now of Rao Saheb Nana Moroba, on the east by the property of the said Gunputrao Sudasew, and on the west by the said Breach Candy-road, and which said dwelling house is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Eduljee Adurjee Homejee.—Dated this 27th day of Dec., 1882.

ARDESIR & HORMUSJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,
EX S. S. "SUTLEJ," OF

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK and ANGLO-SWISS MILK, Milk-maid brand } Cash 7 annas per tin.

Per doz. Rs. 5.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

RICHMOND SMOKING MIXTURE,
FRESH AND FRAGRANT.
RICHMOND SMOKING MIXTURE,
¼ lb. TINS, 12 As. CASH.
RICHMOND SMOKING MIXTURE.
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRY PLATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

THOMAS'S
EXTRA RAPID "PALL MALL" PLATES.

			Cash Prices.
4¼ × 3¼	per doz.	Rs.	2 4
5 × 4	,,	,,	3 4
6½ × 4¾	,,	,,	5 0
7¼ × 4½	,,	,,	5 8
8½ × 6½	,,	,,	9 0
9 × 7	,,	,,	10 0
10 × 8	,,	,,	13 0
12 × 10	,,	,,	19 0

Special Terms by the Gross.

Sole agents for the Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Now ready, price 6d.

FAMILY HERALD for DECEMBER,
Containing :

SERIAL STORIES.	LEADING ARTICLES.
HIS WEDDED WIFE.	Imaginary Troubles.
TIFF.	Endearing Resemblance.
AT A BITTER COST.	The dread of "Going Mad."
	Royal Roads and Short Cuts.
COMPLETE STORIES.	
After a Storm.	Answers to Correspondents.
Plain Georgie McCree	Scientific and Useful.
Fair Helen.	Poetry.
A queer Detective.	Cookery. Miscellanea.

FAMILY HERALD, Part 475.

NOTE.—HIS WEDDED WIFE, By the Arthur "Nancie," "Ladybird's Patience," &c., which is concluded in this part, was commenced in Part 470. Parts 470 to 475, containing the complete Novel, may be had, Price 6d. each, by order of all Newsvendors.

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part for December.

The *Australasian* says :—

"This favourite domestic magazine retains all its old interest and variety."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part 475.

The *Daily Argus* says :—

"This domestic magazine is second to none with which we are acquainted."

Price Sixpence.

FAMILY HERALD, Part for December.

The Darling Downs Gazette says :—

"Among the English periodicals received in Australia there is one, we believe, that receives a warmer welcome than is accorded to any other publication of its kind in the world. . . . Its reputation has been ably preserved, and its character as the best family magazine of light, wholesome, and amusing reading, has been nobly sustained."

The FAMILY HERALD may be had in Half-yearly Volumes (4s. 6d.) and in Monthly Parts (6d.), of all Colonial Booksellers and Newsagents; or the Monthly Part direct, from W. STEVENS, 421, Strand, London for 14s. per annum, post free.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
EXHILARATING STILL HOCKS.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES

Cash. per dozen Quarts. Rs. as.				Cash. per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
42 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Johannisberg ...	23 0
The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.				
33 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Liebfraumilch ...	17 8
A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.				
27 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Nierstein ...	14 8
Very soft and good bouquet.				
23 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...H[illegible]heimer ...	12 8
A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.				
28 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Steinwein ...	...
Of great fragrance, pure and natural.				
20 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	... Geisenheim ...	11 0
Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.				
17 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	... Laubenheim ...	9 8
A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAST DAYS OF OUR CHRISTMAS BAZAAR.
ALL TOYS NOW REMAINING
TO BE SOLD AT
HALF THE ORIGINAL LOW PRICES.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR

Have always on hand a good assortment of

"TOILET REQUISITES,"
comprising :

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES,

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by far superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock :—

In open-faced silver cases	....	Rs. 25
Do. hunting	,, ...	,, 26*
Do. half-hunting	,, ...	,, 27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

NEW MUSIC.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a
The oriental dance Album, containing 8 popular dances	1 0	Songs of Eastern Europe, cloth, gilt	3 0
The oriental Pianoforte Album, containing 9 Pianoforte pieces	1 0	Songs of Scandinavia, cloth, gilt	3 0
The oriental Vocal Album, containing 10 popular songs	1 0	Modern Ballads, cloth, gilt	3 0
Gatty's songs for children, paper covers	1 14	The Cavendish Music Book—50 numbers, each (Send for detailed list)	0 12
Songs of Italy, cloth, gilt	3 0	Morley's Magazine, 10 numbers, each	0 12
		Hammond's Music Portfolio—12 numbers, each	0 12
		Mohawk Minstrel Magazine, 25 numbers, each	0 12

CHEAP EDITION OF BOOSEY'S ROYAL SONG BOOKS,
Paper covers, each Rc. 1-14.

72 Humourous Songs.	60 Songs of France.
60 Mendelsohn's Songs.	100 Songs of England, Vol. 1.
150 Songs of Scotland.	100 do. do. Vol. 2.
100 Songs of Scandinavia.	100 Songs of Ireland.
75 Schuman's Songs.	

SONGS OF WALES.

Any of the above can be had in cloth, with gilt edges, at Rs. 3 each.

OPERAS, &c.

		Rs. as.
CARMEN,	full vocal score	4 8
OLIVETTE,	do.	6 0
BOCCACCIO,	do.	3 12
MASCOTTE,	do.	6 0
PINAFORE,	do.	3 0
PIRATES OF PENZANCE,	do.	3 12
PATIENCE,	do.	3 12
CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE (abridged Ed.)		3 0
BARNETT'S ANCIENT MARINER, do.		4 8
Do. PARADISE and the PERI, do.		4 8

OPERETTAS.

		Rs. as.
All about a Bonnett	E. Harraden	1 8
Hamilton Tighe	G. Fox	0 12
Mock Turtles	E. Fanning	1 14
Uncle Samuel	Geo. Grossmith	1 14

N. B.—New Catalogue of Instruments and Music free on application.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
21, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.)

MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO.

BEG to draw attention to their new and splendid consignment of

PRESENTATION WATCHES
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES,
of which they solicit an early inspection.

GENTLEMEN'S HUNTING OR CRYSTAL-FACED KEY-LESS LEVER WATCHES IN HEAVY 18 CARAT GOLD CASES WITH COMPENSATION BALANCE WHEEL ...Rs. 250, 275, 300.

The same of the FINEST and STRONGEST make ... ... ,, 350, 380, 400, 425

FULL CHRONOMETER AND CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES... ,, 390, 450, 500, 550

These watches have been tested in a lighted stove and also under freezing point and their maximum variation is LESS than thirty seconds PER MONTH IN ANY TEMPERATURE.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES in the PRETTIEST and NEWEST designs a from ...Rs. 50 to 600.

THE HIGHER PRICED WATCHES ARE TASTEFULLY MOUNTED WITH DIAMONDS.

FOR CATALOGUE OF SILVER WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND PLATEDWARE SEND TO

C. MARCKS & CO.,

1, East-street,
POONA.

43, Rampart-row,
BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.

"Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast
Let fall the curtain, wheel the sofa round;
And while the bubbling and loud hissing urn
Throws up a steaming column, and the cups
That cheer, but not inebriate, wait on each,
So let us welcome peaceful evening in."
(*Cowper.*)

"When in discourse of Nature's mystic powers
And noblest themes we pass the well-spent hours
Whilst all round the Virtues—sacred band—
And listening Graces, pleased attendants stand,
Thus our tea conversations we employ,
Where with delight instruction we enjoy,
Quaffing, without the waste of time or wealth,
The sovereign drink of pleasure and of wealth."
(*Brady.*)

THERE are no more appropriate Presents than our KANGRA VALLEY TEAS (in neat tin packets) which, from their high state of purity, richness of flavour, quality and cheapness, are so highly appreciated as to have for their consumers the greater portion of the *élite* of Bombay and outstations, and are supplied to the CLUBS, REGIMENTAL MESSES, and members of the CIVIL and MILITARY SERVICES all over India.

THE FRESH ARRIVAL of Consignments of 7,000 lbs. of choicest Teas.

IMPORTANT.

MAJU and Co.'s Tea Emporium is distinguished from others by the representation of two TEAPOTS painted on the two front Glass Windows.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an ENGLISH NURSE, good sailor, to accompany lady and two children to England in February. Apply to "T.H.," care of

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.
Bombay, 27th December, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE Largest Depôt in India.—SEWING-MACHINES of every description and for all purposes, from all the leading English and Continental manufacturers. Send for Price Lists.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

COOKING STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete : No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street, Bombay.

HAMILTON'S.—The nearest Hotel to the Prince's Dock. I have been here with my wife for six days. We have found everything exceedingly comfortable. The table is excellent and the attention and civility of the manager and those under him leaves nothing to be desired." H. R. MIDWINTER, Chaplain. November 8, 1882.

FOR SALE, an English Saddle and Bridle with Saddle Cloth, Girths, Irons, &c., complete; almost new, Rs. 40. Apply to "ME," care of this paper.

FANCY BAZAAR at the Fort Convent school TO-DAY and TO-MORROW in aid of the Widows' Home. Your kind patronage solicited.

FOR SALE, Ladies and Gents white kid Gloves, Fans, Black Felt Hats and Neckties just received.—ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE, No. 87, Meadow-street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a new LANDAU, only used three months, and a pair of fast trotting white Australian horses with new harness. Apply "B. C.," this paper.

TO LET, from 1st January, a commodious upper-storeyed HOUSE on Bellasis-road. Rent, Rs. 150, exclusive of taxes. Apply to F. ROWLAND.

A CHOICE WEED.—Imperial Dawsons, per 100 Rs. 2-4. a long and delightful after dinner smoke. A trial is invited.—HOWARD & Co., 30, Medow-street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT, Rampart Row, Bombay. ROOMS now available. Apply on the remises for Terms.

M. FREYBERGER, contractor for Artistic Decorations, Importer of Italian Marble, &c., No. 3, Dean Lane, Fort, or Byculla Hotel.

IN answer to numerous inquiries Mr. DAVIS, SURGEON DENTIST, is now in Bombay.—TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT. Hours 10 to 5.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a thoroughly competent CLERK for employment in Brigade Office, Quetta. Salary, Rs. 80 per mensem. Apply Brigade Major care of this office.

TO LET, airy OFFICES and RESIDENCES in the block of buildings in Apollo-street, opposite the old Secretariat. Framjee Cowasjee Marker, Bombay.

FANCY PRESENTS, Cards and Cakes for Xmas and New Year is to be sold off at very cheap rates.—VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 2, Church Gate St.

THE POSITIVE LIFE OFFICE RETURNS show a rapid progress in NEW BUSINESS, there being 168 Policies issued up to 30th September last, assuring Rs. 9,43,200.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BARTON & COMPANY are selling their Show-room goods at a reduced price, consisting of Bon Bons, Fancy Crackers, Toys, &c., &c. Do not loose this opportunity.

FRESH arrival of luscious Spanish Peaches, Apricots and Pears. Large tins (over ½ lbs.) Rs. 15 per doz., small do., Rs. 9½. Sample tin As. 13. Liberal discount to the trade. D. SALA & Co., 43, Hornby-row.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETONS and TONGAS can be had for Mahableshwar, Sattara, &c., &c., at very moderate rates from PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Proprietor of stage carriages, Main-street, Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES' ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL.—Friday, the 26th January, 1883, has been fixed for the Annual Fancy Dress Ball of the Bombay Volunteers.—A. W. PROUDFOOT, Captain, W. M. TENNENT, Captain, Honorary Secretaries.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHRISTMAS MINCE PIES, Malaga Raisins, Almonds, Puddings, Sweets, Fancy Boxes, Bon-Bons &c. [illegible], APOLLO STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST ARRIVED

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT, containing Children's Prize Books, Picture Books, Picture Albums, and Books for Holiday Presents, &c., &c., beautifully ornamented and gilt.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.
Catalogue not separately printed.
ATMARAM SAGOON and Co.,
Booksellers, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PORTLAND CEMENT.—The OLD and well-known "NINE ELMS" brand which, when carefully tested, at the Paris International Exhibition, was found considerably superior to Cement of other Manufacturers, and received the HIGHEST AWARD given for ENGLISH CEMENT.

Tensile strength 800lbs. per 1½" square block. Price, Rs. 8-8 per cask of 400 lbs. gross weight.

WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow-street, Fort.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
"LAVENDER WATER"

IS an exquisite perfume, prepared with the purest English Lavender, combined with other pleasing ingredients, and free from the sickly odour of most ordinary perfumes.

Price Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

"FRAGRANT DENTALINE"

is a delicately flavoured mouth-wash, has the effect of hardening the gum, cleansing the teeth, and preventing tartar.

Price per bottle Re. 1-8.

"LIME-JUICE AND GLYCERINE"

effectually cleanses the skin of the head, promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be soft and glossy.

Price per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

NOTICES.

VIENNA ICE-CREAM SALOON!!!

M. HIRSCH, the Proprietor of this well known Establishment, has great pleasure in announcing his arrival from Europe and in thanking his customers for their past support, begs to inform them that he has RE-OPENED his BUSINESS, and hopes to be again patronized in the same-kind way.

He has brought different sorts of European fruits for Ices, and Ice Puddings, and Jellies, and Turkish delights for sale.

All Orders carefully and promptly executed.
A TRIAL SOLICITED.
2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY TRADE AND FINANCE BANK

Advance money upon Real Estate and Personal Security.

Commence business, 1st January, 1883.

A. FISHER, Manager.

Tempry. offices 44, Tamarind, late Church Lane.

T. DREWET, M. E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER,
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &c.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED,
MACHINERY, &c., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated & contracted for,
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of
HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works,
Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale
and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS,
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER,
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by
radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE,
No. 5, Apollo-street, Fort.

ERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

EDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 27.

opened here to-day, but with no ms from home and a considerable number le absent for the holidays, next to nothing place in the shape of actual transactions. messages do not report much doing on the ent, and until the new year holidays are does not look as if we should see much life. Bank of Bombay return for the week ending urday shows the following changes :—

Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	4,76,579
do. Branches	Inc.	,,	42,920
eposits	Dec.	,,	14,61,956
ment and other Authorized rities	Dec.	,,	4,55,394
	Inc.	,,	20,89,304
scounted	Dec.	,,	14,34,964
ith Correspondents	Inc.	,,	2,58,311
d Currency Notes	Dec.	,,	15,68,161

se movements are probably to a great extent sult of preparations for the holidays in the people putting themselves in funds in anti on of requirements during the interval. In any event the general tone of the market is not towards higher rates of discount, and we must wait for the turn things may take after the new year before we can form a definite opinion as to when the demand for money will set in. Cotton will be much larger in quantity in the course of another fortnight, but other articles of export produce meet but a limited inquiry owing to the unfavourable state of the home markets.

EXCHANGE opened steady at about the closing rates of Friday. During the day, owing no doubt in a great measure to the desire of both buyers and sellers to wait the result of the biddings for Council drafts in London to-day, very little has been done, but quotations are the turn higher, the following being the rates ruling for ready bills at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 1-16	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7½d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 11-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 months' sight	2·01.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand at 3-32 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ⅞ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very firm at Rs. 100 1-16 for Fours and Rs. 106½ for Fours-and-a-half, but transactions have been small.

The SHARE MARKET is still closed for the holidays.

COTTON has been very flat throughout the holidays, and prices have receded about Rs. 4 per candy. A little buying is going on for December shipment, but for future delivery exporters as a rule seem inclined to wait the opening of the home markets before operating freely. We call to-day's rates :—

Good Bengals, Jan. dely.	Rs. 142.
,, Omras, do. ,,	,, 185.
,, Broach, Mar. ,,	,, 212.
,, Dhollera, April ,,	,, 183.

SEEDS and WHEAT are dull in the extreme, with next to nothing doing.

FREIGHTS keep very firm at former rates for near shipment, but distant charters are not being effected to any extent, although owners seem disposed to accept rather lower rates than they previously asked.

PIECE-GOODS are very dull, and the off-take is small for the time of year ; nor are first sellers making much of a business of it. Values tend in favour of buyers.

COALS are quiet, and we have not heard of any fresh business of importance. Near arrivals are in request at full prices, but buyers seem inclined to hold off from transactions in anything past this month's shipment.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay ssued on the 22nd December, as compared with the tatement of 16th December :—

	Dec. 16. Rs.	Dec. 22. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	23,75,000	23,75,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	38,98,677	43,75,256
Do. do. at Branches	27,61,237	28,04,157
Other Deposits	1,94,48,320	1,79,86,364
Post Bills	15,339	13,827
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,45,872	5,73,398
	3,91,44,445	3,81,28,002
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	59,39,609	54,84,215
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,58,013	14,51,317
Loans, on Security of do	30,82,317	51,71,621
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,702	2,906
Bills Discounted	1,22,55,979	1,08,21,015
Stamps	2,711	2,659
Dead Stock Rs. 5,53,232 Amt. applied in reduction..2,35,000	3,17,227	3,18,232
Bullion	66,000	66,000
Cash Balances with Correspondents	15,26,057	17,84,368
Cash and Currency Notes	1,45,93,830	1,30,25,669
	3,91,44,445	3,81,28,002

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Dec. 23, 1882
Open 1,457½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,56,001	0	0
Merchandise	5,75,741	0	0
Electric Telegraph	16,427	0	0
Total ....Rs.	7,41,169	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,446½ miles Total......Rs.	6,99,176	0	0
Increase......Rs.	48,993	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Sierra Parima, 1,518 tons, Captain J. T. Wishart, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo and 68 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
27	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Dec. 26
	India (s)	....	Goa, Dec. 26.

The ship Sierra Parima, Wishart, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Bhownuggur, to Bhownuggur.
Ship Monrovia, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
22	Culna (b)	Sanders	Tellicherry, Dec. 12.
	Chilka (s)	Davison	Rangoon, Dec. 16.
23	Pharos	Collier	New York, June 26.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 22—Ships Combermere, Ardgowan and Ballochmyle. Barque Figaro.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

Nubia (s)—300 kegs red lead, Hemraj Khimjee ; 100 cases sulphuric acid, Cadurbhoy Currimjee ; 21 cases tabacco, Wallace and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nubia (s)—121 cases medicines other sorts, Essoofally Heptoola ; 7 crates earthenware, Soomar Bhima ; 300 boxes bar soap, Bell Brandenburg and Co ; 7 packages earthenware, Jaffer Runmull ; 16 crates earthen and 4 casks glassware, Nanjee Canjee ; 6 cases soaps, H. Fazulabhoy.
Speke Hall (s)—6 packages provisions, W. J. Essai.

FROM LONDON.

Thames (s)—17 cases provisions, 3 kegs soda, and 4 packages sugar, Hajee Khaja Mea and Co ; 45 cases provisions and 7 cases medicines other sorts, Abdool Hoosein Goolam Hoosein.
R. Rubattino (s)—50 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaik-Adum.
Rome (s)—4 cases papers and stationery, Hassonally Abdoolally and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

China (s)—24 cases soap, Meiffre, Neven and Co.
Colombo (s)—125 boxes brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM GENOA.

R. Rubattino (s)—20 cases corks, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons ; 6 cases lamps, T. Knaust.

FROM VENICE.

Venetia (s)—20 cases beads, Hajee Essac Soob and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

ubattino (s)—18 cases oilmanstores, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Nubia (s)—200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Canjee Jetha ; 450 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 49 bales cotton, Danjee Megjee and Co ; 7 bales cotton, Jairam Dayall : 18 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 156 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 100 bales wool, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 500 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 65 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee ; 100 bales wool, Keeka Khoosal ; 130 bales wool, Piarjee Khan Mahamed ; 47 bales cotton, Bhanjee Jewraj ; 105 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 19 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee ; 146 bales hides and skins, Owen and Okell ; 341 cwts wet date, Panachund Anundjee ; 4 0 cwts myrabolams, Jetta Purshotum ; 2,400 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj ; 100 bales wool, Bhimjee Munjee and Co.
Monrovia (s)—100 bales cotton, M. D. Cama and Co ; 4,012½ cwts linseed, Finlay, Miur and Co ; 150 bales hemp, Jewraz Goculdass.
Forragot (s)—4,500 cwts linseed, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Lombardy (s)—2 cases indigo, The A. H. Lloyd and Co ; 12 boxes indigo, V. Brothers ; 3 cases indigo, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Borden Tower (s)—10 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 150½ cwts rapeseed, Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 1,014 cwts rapeseed, V. Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sandal (s)—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR HULL.

torm Queen (s)—16,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

R. Rubattino (s)—200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R. Rubattino (s)—200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Vaverly (s)—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty ; 19 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lombardy (s)—2 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 5 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co ; 200 bales co ton, Goddum and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassel and Co ; 17 boxes indigo, V. Brothers ; 1 case indigo, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lombardy (s)—1 case indigo, the A. H. Lloyd and Co ; 13 cases indigo, Rally Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapaty ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 53 boxes indigo V. Brothers ; 5 cases indigo, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

R. Rubattino (s)—2,400 cwts wheat, Lukmedass Manjee ; 1,000 cwts wheat and 700 cwts gingelly seed, L. Singer and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat and 1,625 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.
Speke Hall (s)—160 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee ; 3,000 cwts wheat 3,000 cwts gingellyseed 804 cwts mowraflowers and 687 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Brothers.
Vaverly (s)—160 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee.
Kairas (s)—1751½ cwts gingellyseed and 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 2,001, cwts gingellyseed, F. Masotti and Co.
Lombardy (s)—17 boxes indigo, V. Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Lombardy (s)—1 box indigo, V. Brothers.

FOR BRINDISI.

Lombardy (s)—2 boxes indigo, V. Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Medusa (s)—104 cwts raisins, Mahomedally Nuzmoodin ; 200 bales cotton, Mooljee Vurdman ; 102 bales twist, Thakersee Mooljee ; 145 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 100 bales twist, W. and A. Graham and Co ; 225 bales twist, M. Rujubally ; 75 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 25 bales twist, A. Sorabjee ; 78 bales twist, Thakersee Mooljee Sons and Co ; 12 bales grey china cloth, Framjee Rustomjee Papa ; 60 bales cotton, Dewcurundass Ramcoover ; 50 bales cotton, Khimjee Mooljee ; 55 bales cotton, Shriram Sewdutroy ; 62 bales cotton, Hurmookroy Govindram.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Madusa (s)—15 bales twist, A. Sorabjee ; 169 bales twist and 1 bale grey china cloth, Framjee Rustomjee Papa.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bhundra (s)—123 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass ; 37 bales wool, Framjee, Sands and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 22.

Cadell, Lieut., Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

DECEMBER 25.

McKinstry, Lieut., Y. Lancaster, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

DECEMBER 26.

Cabill, Major, 14th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DECEMBER 27.

Wadeson, Lieut., Poona Horse, on leave, from Seror.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 26.

Wilkinson, Brig. Genl., Staff, on duty, to Jubbulpore.
Hogg, Brig. Genl., Quarter Master Genl., on duty, to Neemuch.
Macnaghton, Lieut.-Col., 2nd Bombay L. C., on duty, to Poona.
Cadell, Lieut., Staff Corps, on duty, to Calcutta.

DECEMBER 27.

Reilly, Lieut., 28th Bombay N. I., from leave, to Satara.
Fox, Asst. Comsy., Sappers and Miners, on leave, to Khandalla.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, December 28.

The following is an extract from District Orders by Brigadier General A. Carnegy, commanding the District is published for information :—

Bombay, 22nd Dec. 1882.

Monday, the 1st January, 1883, being the day selected for the anniversary of the Proclamation of the assumption of the title of "Empress of India" by Her Majesty the Queen, the Troops in garrison will parade in review order on the Oval in front of the Secretariat, and will be formed up at 7-15 a. m. in line facing west at open order with 12 paces interval between Battalions.

Royal Artillery, 2nd Royal Lancashire Regt., Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps, 10th Regiment N. I., and 21st Regiment N. I.

Recruits and boys of Native Corps will keep the ground. The 21st N. I. will furnish points and colours. Guards of Native Corps to mount after parade.

Three rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man, the usual precaution to be taken for the withdrawal of the ball ammunition now in the pouches.

An Imperial Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery in connection with the parade. Staff in Review Order. Fired states to be sent to this office by 11 a. m. on the 30th inst.

L. DUNDAS, Major,
D. A. A. G. Bombay Dist.

In accordance with the above order the regiment will parade at the Oval near the band-stand on Monday, the 1st January, 1883, at 6-45 a. m., official time (6-15 o'clock Bombay time), to take part in the Proclamation parade. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Three rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per rifle. Members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant-road and Girgaum at 6-15 a. m., and all met on the way will be supplied with tickets. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade.

The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of Corps from this date and posted to F. Company, viz :—Vol. H. Kinght. and Vol. G. Burgess

Bugh R. Dundas is transfered to the ranks at his own request.

A special train will leave the Boree-Bunder and Byculla stations G. I. P. Railway at 5 a. m. (Bombay time) for the purpose of coneying members to Bandoop who purpose taking part in the manœuveres. All members intending to be present must be at the above stations not later than 4-45 a. m. (Bombay time). A train leaving Bandoop at 1-44. p. m. will bring the party back, White uniform to be worn. D. Company under Capt. Tennent will represent the attacking force. Members who are present at the above named stations at the appointed time, namely 4-45 a. m. (Bombay time) will be conveyed to Bandoop and back free. All those coming late will have to pay their own fares.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

FOR SALE.

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PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
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OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHOR
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

IMPAIRED VISION.

DR. J. S. WELLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King's College Hospital, in his Work on "Impaired Vision" says :—"The selection of Spectacles is of great importance ; and I have no hesitation in saying that the empirical haphazard plan of selection generally employed by Opticians is but too frequently attended by the worst consequences ; and that eyes are often permanently injured, which might, by skilful treatment, have been preserved for years." MESSRS. HARRIS & LAWRENCE, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, 20, Rampart Row, next the Oriental Bank, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 to 5.

Surgeon-Major Crocker writes :—"I have received your Spectacles, they suit me admirably." H. M. Clark, Esq. M.B., Medical Missionary, Dalhousie, writes :—The Spectacles have duly arrived, they are beautiful, I have recommended some patients to write to you for Spectacles. Similar testimonials from Drs. Boyle, Hacan, Lynn, and Skipton, and hundreds of others. Pamphlet and Test Types, free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS.

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Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano......Rs.	33	per month	or Rs.	750
Sympathetic square .... ,,	36	,,	or ,,	825
Semi-grand, on three legs ,,	66	,,	or ,,	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.
43, Esplanade-Road, Bombay, 28th Dec. 1882.

NOTICE.

DURING HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR'S tour in KHANDESH, which will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, the 26th instant, all ORDINARY LETTERS and HEAVY PACKETS intended for His Excellency should be sent to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL. Telegrams and other urgent communications may be despatched to His Excellency, addressed to the "GOVERNOR'S CAMP," without the addition of any post town.

G. H. R. HART,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Government House, Parel, 24th Dec. 1882.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PENNOCK—RACE—December 20, at Christ's Church Byculla, by the Rev. J. Higgins, J. F. Pennock, to E. J. Race, of Byculla.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACKENZIE—December 22, at Jeetwarpoori, Tirhoot, the wife of W. S. Mackenzie, of a son.

DEATH.

LONGLEY—December 18, at Hastings, aged 36 years, Caroline Sarah, wife of E. F. Longley.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1882.

THE Roads Bill, or Bill to provide funds for maintaining provincial roads used for local purposes, now before the Bombay Council is an extremely interesting specimen of the kind of legislation which is the natural product of the legislative machinery of this country, as that has for a long time now been worked. The motive of the Bill may without prejudice, and with no wish to anticipate a judgment on the merits, be fairly called despotic. The authorities who have control over provincial funds, and who, it may be presumed, see in the near distance the time when these funds will have to restore to local funds part at least of the revenue they owe to that source, are anxious to be relieved of the extra charge involved in maintaining provincial roads in the neighbourhood of municipalities and cantonments in a higher state of efficiency than is found necessary for other parts of the same roads. And in the course of looking about for additional sources of revenue on which to place this extra burden, they naturally enough fix their eyes on the stations their proximity to which is, *ex hypothese*, the reason why more money has to be spent on these sections of provincial roads, and whose inhabitants unquestionably derive, with the few who dwell actually outside the station, advantage from the excellence of the roads in question. The authorities, let it be borne in mind, do not propose to let the control of these roads pass in any sense or degree out of their hands. So far the method is the purely despotic one ; and if it had been in the power of Government, without further words, to impose on the stations or municipalities in question what appears to Government to be the contribution they may fairly be called upon to make for the support of these roads, we should have had an administrative Act, perfectly intelligible in all its parts, and for which there might have been much to be said. For after all some one must pay for these roads. It is open to question, indeed, whether as a matter of strict justice the proposed allotment of the expense of the Gunesh Khind road between His Excellency the Governor, the dwellers on the road, and the Municipality or cantonment of Poona, shares to be determined according to the number of carriages in the possession of the respective parties, would be any great improvement on the present state of things. But the arrangement, if not ideally perfect, would be workable ; and if the Municipality felt that it was paying a little too much for its Governor's road, it might hope, under an enlightened despotism, to be compensated by being presented with the right end of the stick.

At this point, however, the embarrassment caused by Legislative Councils and municipal institutions set in. It has unfortunately been made impossible to lay on fresh taxes without legislation ; and municipal funds can lawfully be applied only to certain purposes, of which the maintenance of provincial roads is not one—is in fact, almost in terms, excluded. The necessity for legislation, if what is wanted to be done is to be done, is obvious ; and by a fallacy which does not appear here for the first time, in a "Statement of objects and reasons" that necessity is pleaded as if it were the same thing as the proved need for the provisions of the Bill. The head of the Public Works Department assumes the disguise of a legislator—a part for which all his previous service has been but a preparation—and prepares a Bill which is neither more nor less than a Resolution of the Executive Government put into English a little less intelligible than usual. Starting with the assumption—a pure assumption as far as Colonel Merriman is concerned—that the people in the affected municipalities and cantonments would not be satisfied with roads of the ordinary provincial kind, this Bill proposes to make it lawful for the Governor-in-Council, within local areas round municipalities to be notified at their discretion, to levy a "tax on all carriages, coaches, vans, carts, hackeries, horses, or ponies from all persons owning or having charge of the same who are resident within the area." If the Municipality already taxes these owners, the Government tax is to be leviable on the same scale as the Municipal one, and not according to the schedule annexed to the Act. A resident is to include a person who dwells or takes up his abode on the said local area for a period exceeding seven days.

This is what the Government will have power to do under the Act. But it is, of course, carefully explained that the power in question is only one of the weapons a Government likes to have in order to look at. It will enjoy having the power conferred by section 3 of the Bill ; but it will actually, so far as it knows its own intentions, proceed under section 6. That section declares that it shall be lawful—no more, be it observed—instead of recovering from the unhappy townsmen the rates leviable under section 2 "to sanction a contribution out of the Municipal or Cantonment Fund to Provincial or Local Funds of such proportion of the collections made on account of such tax [the tax already leviable for the benefit of Municipal or Cantonment Funds] as shall, in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council, be deemed a just and proper share towards meeting the expenses of maintaining provincial roads which are not provided out of the funds of such municipality or cantonment, but which are calculated to benefit the residents of such municipality or cantonment.

It would not surprise us to learn that this statement of the powers proposed to be conferred on Government by the Roads Bill as it stands is new to some of the members o Council who have committed themselves to approval of its principle. But it is a fair statement of Colonel Merriman's main proposals ; and we need hardly go back to our description of the measure as a very slightly disguised "order" of Government was justified. The roads thus thrown on the municipalities are to remain entirely under the control of the Public Works Department. The carefully devised provision of existing municipal law which forbids the appropriation of any part of Municipal funds to outside funds other than local is to be rudely set aside. It is to be lawful for the Governor-in-Council to "sanction" a contribution from a municipal tax to Provincial funds of an amount fixed by himself ; and, in order to obviate any unwillingness on the part of municipalities to apply for such sanction, the Governor-in-Council is, as an alternative, to have the power to levy on the Municipality an additional tax equal in amount to the existing one. To state such provisions is to condemn them. We are not concerned either to admit or to deny that this is a matter in which relief must be brought from some quarter to threatened provincial funds. We will even hazard the suggestion that the right course would be to hand over the roads in question to the local bodies, continuing from provincial funds a mileage expenditure at a rate not less than that of the main part of these roads. But our present purpose will have been served if we have called the serious attention of Government to the very startling deviation from principles, some of which have stood the test of years, while others are in the first bloom of their acceptance, which this Bill, as it stands, will involve.

WE recently, and not for the first time, urged that India should take her part in opening up and civilizing Africa. We pointed out the manifold advantages possessed by this country, as compared with Europe, which especially qualify India for a great, if not leading, rôle in the grandest work reserved for the centuries to come,—geographical proximity, an inexhaustible supply of labour more or less skilled, general similarity of climate, which will enable colonists from this country to thrive and multiply where colonists from Europe can scarcely live. We are glad to be able to enforce our views on the subject by quoting the authority of M. de Laveleye, the eminent political economist. In the current number of the *Fortnightly Review* to hand since our article on the subject of India and Africa was published, M. de Laveleye pleads with considerable force that England should take over Egypt, which in English hands would recover the splendour of her activity. He seems to hesitate between annexation and a Protectorate, but his leaning is evidently to the former. This is not the point, however, which chiefly interests us at this moment. We desire simply to quote his incidental reference to the possible share of India in the glorious work awaiting civilized man in Africa. "In the recent campaign," he writes, "the Indian regiments were of great service. Hindus of the military and civil services could penetrate to Central Africa, to the great lakes, the Zambesi, as they would not suffer from the climate. Thus the oriental world itself would furnish the means for carrying Western civilisation through the great Dark Continent. Old Indian civilisation, guided by Christianity, would spread over the neighbouring African coasts ; and a new world would become subject to European influences. . . I recollect that at the hotel at Suez we were served by Indians dressed in white ; we were lodged in apartments furnished as in India, and lighted by candles protected by glass globes from the wind which might enter by the windows, which were always open. One might have imagined oneself on the banks of the Ganges. I saw there, so to speak, the commencement of the realization of this bright dream of the Dark Continent being civilised by India, and of slavery everywhere abolished." Whether we assume the Protectorate of Egypt or not, the civilization of Africa can still be undertaken by India. The Protectorate of Zanzibar, though not set down in treaties, is a political fact, and gives access to that part of the African coast which is within easy reach of this country. The Egyptians themselves showed their appreciation of the value of the eastern coast south of the Juba by sending McKillop Pasha to annex it, in order that direct communication between the great lakes and the sea might be opened up by the shortest route. Our intervention foiled that ambitious project, and preserved the coast territory to the Sultan of Zanzibar. That potentate cannot himself turn it to any account ; but we can and ought. Bombay should boldly take the initiative in this magnificent work.

WE republish to-day an interesting letter which Dr. Macleod, the Health Officer of Calcutta, sends to the *Englishman* in reply to an alarmist article recently printed by that paper on the subject of the sanitation of Calcutta, with special reference to the sewerage system and the influence of sewer-gases on the public health. The *Englishman* asserted that in certain streets at night there was an overpowering smell of sewer-gas, and described the odours experienced in a nocturnal excursion through the town. In reply, Dr. Macleod states that on a subsequent night he went in company with the Chairman and the Engineer of the Municipality, through the part of the town named, and though they made as good use of their nostrils as they could, "pausing at each sewer grating, and sniffing away industriously on footpath and street," they failed to discover any trace of sewer-gas, except at one sewer opening, and the odour there "was faint, and not very unpleasant." They encountered smells in abundance, Dr. Macleod admits, but he says these were traceable to "the putrefying horse and cow dung on the streets." Dr. Macleod should be a judge of smells, and able to distinguish sewer-gas from the odour with which any one passing along our Church Gate-street after the watering carts have been over it in the afternoon must be familiar, seeing that he is about the Calcutta streets more or less from morning to night, and when he sees an open manhole or heap of sewer-grit, he gets out of his carriage and smells it. We are glad, for Dr. Macleod's sake, to read the addendum, that "it is surprising how little odour it exhales." A point in the letter of interest to us Bombayites, who are ourselves at present in the midst of an important sewerage controversy, is Dr. Macleod's opinion on the subject of furnace shafts for carrying of gas from sewers. These shafts, he says, "have been tried and found wanting. They do not draw the sewer air from any distance ; and simple openings, encouraging its natural manner of flow and escape, have been found more efficient." The Health Officer certainly appears to be successful in his efforts to show that the *Englishman* was incorrect at any rate in two of its deductions, namely that there was an increase of typhoid fever and cholera in the town, which might be traced to the influence of the sewers. Dr. Macleod shows that Calcutta has cause to congratulate itself on its comparative freedom from typhoid, rather than otherwise ; and as for the existing cholera epidemic, he states that it is much more prevalent in unsewered than in any sewered districts, and adds that he has "investigated all cases in which the disease was apparently localised or grouped, and found its prevalence to be associated with visible rather than invisible impurities, with stagnant, fœtid open drains, foul tanks, filthy byres and ill-drained privies, defiled waste lands, and so forth." The *Englishman* replies that Dr. Macleod's faculty of smelling must be deficient, and adds that a second excursion at night through the streets confirmed the experience of the first ; though on a third night "we again went over the same ground twice, at about the same hours, and on neither occasion was much smell of sewer-gases anywhere perceptible." Whence it appears that the smells of Calcutta are, like a certain fever, intermittent.

FROM the circumstances connected with the arrest of M. Oderdank, whose execution by the Austrian authorities at Trieste is reported to have been the cause of anti-Austrian demonstrations in the chief Italian cities, it is to be inferred that the agitation is the work of the *Italia Irredenta* party. Oderdank, who is now stated to be an Italian subject, was in reality a deserter from the Austrian Army. He may have subsequently acquired Italian nationality, but this would not free him from the consequences of his desertion. During the visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to Trieste, Oderdank was detected crossing the frontier with explosive bombs in a cart. The information which led to his detection was, in fact, supplied by the Italian police. When challenged by the Austrian frontier guard, Oderdank fired at and wounded a gendarme. His liability to the Austrian authorities for the triple offence of deserting, introducing explosive bombs and firing at a gendarme would hardly be disputed. The Italian demonstrations would appear, therefore, to have been fomented by the section who are bent on keeping up the ancient antagonism of the Italians to the Austrians, as long as a fraction of Italian-speaking people remain subject to the rule of Francis Joseph.

LOCAL FUND BUDGETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think you have been misinformed as to what is called the five-year budget system. The term is misleading, for in fact there is no five-year budget in the sense of your quotation from Mr. Javerilal's pamphlet in this morning's paper. Prior to 1877 the expenditure of Local Funds was strictly talookwar, that is, the funds of each talooka were spent locally. In a large and wealthy district like Khandesh, where the funds amount to about two lakhs, after deducting the charges for repairs, establishments, and other fixed charges, each talooka had at its disposal about Rs. 1,500 per annum—in some districts the amount was much less. This small sum had to be distributed over about 300 square miles, and the result was that it was dissipated in a great number of small works which, if they had been properly constructed, would have been useful to the village in which they were built. But each talooka was competing with its neighbour for the services of the skilled workmen. It was impossible to get workmen to exercise any supervision over the construction of so many widely scattered works. The consequence was that the funds were wasted and embezzled, and the works carried out in those years have for the most part disappeared or fallen out of repair. It was to correct these evils that the system of what are incorrectly called five-year budgets was introduced. You appear to suppose that the instructions of the Talooka Committees were set aside by this order. The very contrary is the case. They now began for the first time to take an interest in the subject of local works, for, instead of dispensing small sums of Rs. 50 or Rs. 100, which they well knew would be "eaten" by the village officers, they were consulted on a comprehensive system of through communications and public works which would be a permanent benefit to the district.

Formerly, even when roads or other works of public utility were undertaken, there was no guarantee that they would be completed. The local officers and committees were constantly changing, and each held his own views as to the relative importance of the works to be carried out ; but in 1877 the committees were required to draw up a comprehensive scheme of public works in consultation with the committees of adjoining districts, and having made up their minds on what works they would spend the money at their disposal for the ensuing five years, an assurance was given that the works should be completed. I really cannot discover anything that is calculated to destroy the "self-respect" of a committee in this very practical arrangement for the disposal of funds which, under the best of circumstances, were very inadequate to the wants of a district, but which were being utterly squandered under the old system. The committee who drew up the five-years' scheme merely indicated the works which they considered the most important, and roughly distributed the funds between water-supply, communications, etc., etc. ; but the Talooka Committees still prepare an annual budget to allow funds to the several works, and, if necessary, to re-distribute the amount. This very simple arrangement to prevent waste hardly deserves the denunciation of the pamphleteer which you have quoted in this morning's paper. I feel sure that the measure has been misrepresented to you.

Dec. 22. X.

FATHER COOKE, S. J.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am very glad to know, through the channel of your widely-read journal, that a testimonial is to be presented to the Rev. Father Cooke, S. J., B. A., and a memorial to the Right Rev. Dr. L. Meurin, the Roman Catholic Bishop, requesting that he (Father Cooke) may return as early as practicable to the scene of his long and useful labours. Father Cooke was not revered by his co-religionists only, but he was greatly esteemed by non-Catholics also. His return to his late charge will be hailed with joy by the Catholic community, and I hope that his lordship will be pleased to send for the Rev. gentleman, whose services are so much desired. By giving publicity to these few lines you will do a great favour to

Dec. 27. A CHRISTIAN.

BICYCLING IN BOMBAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THOSE who take an interest in bicycling, and also other equally respectable members of the community, may like to know that the meeting of bicyclists advertised to take place last Saturday afternoon was not so great a success as could have been wished, as only six athletes were able to put in an appearance. This may be attributable to the present festive season of the year, when all those who can get leave generally avail themselves of that privilege. Anyhow, the six enthusiasts who assembled on the Apollo-bunder were by no means disheartened at this state of affairs, but endeavoured to accept the position ; and after waiting until 5 p.m. for any erring brother to turn up, resolved to show Bombay that a small proportion of her citizens still possess energy and enthusiasm in a noble cause. So, headed by their veteran champion, they left the bunder in single file, and after wending their erratic course through countless vehicles, foot passengers, &c., passed the Bombay Club, into Church-gate-street, and through the Elphinstone-circle Garden, much to the delight of children, perambulators, and ayahs ; then down the Prince's Dock road, which, it may be added, is in a disgraceful state, arriving at Hamilton's Hotel, where a well-known patron of the turf, and of athletics in particular, hospitably entertained the riders. After being well refrigerated by cold drinks they spun down to Byculla along the Bellasis-road, where having dropped one of the cyclists at his home, they proceeded *viâ* Grant-road to Churney-road and along the Queen's-road, which is also by no means good for bicycling, and returned to the Fort, where they all dispersed in an orderly and quiet manner. During the journey it had been arranged that as many bicyclists as could be got together should take a run out to Tanna on X'mas eve, returning on the following morning to Bombay. As there were two youngsters in the flock, who it was thought would not be able to accomplish easily so long a journey, there and back, without distressing themselves, the arrangement was altered to going by the evening train from Boree-bunder to Bhandoop, and then bicycling into Tannah. Five left from Boree-bunder, and three joined at Dadur, making a total of eight riders. Arriving at Bhandoop, and being favoured by a brilliant full moon which had apparently risen for our sole convenience, and having a good road, we speedily arrived at the Travellers' Bungalow, where having previously dispatched servants and the accessories for a sumptuous banquet, we found a capital supper ready. The repast had been much increased in bulk by the hospitality of a gentleman resident there, who had heard of our intended excursion. The hoary messman, who still appears unchanged, although the hot winds of nearly 100 seasons have beaten on his frosted head, received so many visitors with ill-concealed gratification, and visions of a heavy tip probably fitted through his aged brain. In this, it should be added, he was not disappointed, although he did not receive the large sum that he might have fondly anticipated. After the meal was over, those present decided to organise preliminaries for the formation of a bicycle club, and having chosen a captain, a committee with power to increase, and also a secretary, it was unanimously resolved to start the club, which is to be called the Bombay Bicycle Club, so soon as an appropriate costume can be got ready. It may be said that the club is now a reality, and it is sincerely believed that the Bombay public may shortly be charmed by the appearance of the well-knit and active frames of the members, all dressed alike, and performing marvellous gyrations round the bandstand and other popular places of resort, which, no doubt, fidgetty horses and nervous invalids will soon get accustomed to. As we expected two more comers by the late train, all mounted and rode to the station, to find that only one had arrived. Returning to the bungalow, an unfortunate accident happened to the machine of one of the most enthusiastic riders, which resulted in placing the bicycle *hors de combat*, in spite of all efforts to repair damages. It must be added that the unfortunate was left behind in the morning, and took the train to Bombay, weeping and wailing and gnashing his teeth from vexation at having to adopt so unpleasant an alternative. Having risen long before the lark, and fortified our systems with the remains of the previous night's repast, the eight of us sprung lightly into our saddles and started on our homeward journey at 5-30 (Bombay time), reaching Bhandoop in half an hour, and after negotiating successfully the long steep hill which is close to *Ghaut-ke-uper*, arrived there in close order at 6-30 (Bombay time). After partaking of some muddy water, which was very acceptable to the thirsty and dust-stained travellers, in five minutes all were again in the saddle, and reached Coorla station in 30 minutes. Leaving after a slight delay to allow the youngsters to come up,—who, it must be said, performed prodigies, considering that they were to a certain extent novices,—we soon arrived at Sion, and were then conscious of the fact that Bombay could not be far off, as evidenced by the bad state of the road. Close to Matoonga the "turnpike" is simply atrocious, as little else is left to ride over than blocks of stone, which denote that the foundation of the road has been reached. Anyhow, in spite of this obstacle, and others in the shape of carts, coolies, and pariah dogs, which infested the roads on many occasions, Naigaum was reached at 7-20 (Bombay time), and Dadur a few minutes after, where two left to return to their homes at Mahim, and the remainder proceeded towards the Fort, gradually leaving some of their companions at different places *en route.* The hero of the party arrived *solus*, after a sharp ride of over 24 miles, at his residence in Colaba before 8 o'clock (Bombay time) without having turned a hair. It should be mentioned that the trip was much enjoyed by all, and it is to be hoped that many others equally pleasant will rejoice the hearts of those who can bicycle. No doubt these meetings will stimulate many young men to join in so pleasant and exhilarating an exercise, and then *Urbs prima in India* will be able to boast of as large a club as Calcutta possesses.

NILKRAJ

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, H. E. the Governor's, Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p. m. (Madras time.)
Concert, Temple Bar, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Bhownuggur (s), from Bhownuggur ; and India (s), Goa.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—His Excellency the Governor's Band will play the following programme at the Esplanade bandstand this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock (official time) :—

Quadrille	In Masque	Faust.
Overture	Im Italienischen Style	Schubert.
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia	Donizetti.
Arie	Der Pretendent	Kucken.
Scena e Duetto	Il Trovatore	Verdi.
Valse	Au Revoir	Waldteufel.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Waverley entered, and the s. s. Poonah left, the dock yesterday.

DANCE AT THE TOWN HALL.—We are asked to state that the Military Medical Students' annual dance will be held this evening at the Town Hall, commencing at 9 p.m. (Madras time.)

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Chinchpoogly, on the body of Baya, girl, aged twelve years. Deceased, while washing her clothes at a tank, accidentally fell in, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ASSAULTS.—Anadee Suthoo, a female, was assaulted by a bundaree on Tuesday evening, and two of her ribs were fractured.—Manobai Vasee Damjee, a Bunnia female, was yesterday assaulted by a man who attempted to cut off her nose with a knife.

SHIPPING ACCIDENT.—Esmail Moosajee, a labourer employed on board the s. s. Roffade, was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on Tuesday night, having sustained a fracture of the spine by falling into the hold of the ship.

FANCY BAZAAR.—We would draw attention to an advertisement announcing a fancy bazaar to be held to-day and to-morrow, at the Fort Convent School, Medows-street, in aid of the Widows, Home, a deserving and useful charitable institution in Bombay.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Peter Ward, James Cumming, and Peter Coles, seamen of the British ship Bride of Lorne, were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board their vessel. They were each sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

GAMBLERS.—Shaik Dawood and four others were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of gaming in a common gaming-house at Duncan-road, on the night previous. They were fined Rs. 5 each.—Allymutt Jeeva and four others were also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of a similar offence at Pinjrapole. They were fined Rs. 5 each.

THE PENSIONERS' FETE.—The annual dinner and festivities for European military pensioners, their wives and children, also the widows of military pensioners and their children, will be given in the Cooperage near the Esplanade Bandstand on Saturday next. The festivities will commence at 3 p.m. All European pensioners, and their families, are cordially invited.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Antone Francis Joan was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold neck-ornament and six gold ear studs, of the aggregate value of Rs. 100, the property of Mary Jokey. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo a further term of one month's imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the Bunderwada Reservoir, on the body of Bhaga Yessoo, aged twenty-eight years. Deceased was a labourer employed on the reservoir, which is in course of construction. While he was working at the foundation with other labourers, a large stone fell from the hill-side above, and striking him on the head, killed him on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF CUSTOMS DUES AT GOA.—A proposal is pending at Goa to do away with the Custom House Department, and declare the ports free to goods passing in and out of the country. In anticipation of this measure, the Governors of Damaun and Diu have advised the Goa Government to sanction a contract for the recovery of the port dues instead of, as heretofore, having the work carried out by the Customs Department.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at the Esplanade, on the body of a Mussulman, aged about 50, name unknown. The body of the deceased was found in a well on the Esplanade near Cruickshank-road ; it was in an advanced stage of decomposition, and was dressed in a *bundee* and a pair of trowsers, apparently that of a calassee. There were no external marks of violence. The verdict was that the deceased committed suicide.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Rama Balloo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing six pieces of wearing apparel and eight iron chisels, valued at Rs. 5, the property of Narayen Jugoo. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Gadina, woman, was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing two brass vessels, valued at Rs. 2, the property of Govind Succaram. She was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.—The following is an additional list of visitors at this hotel :—Mrs. Dundas Taylor, Messrs. W. Tate and F. Hooper, Capt. W. Taylor, R. A., Messrs. G. G. Browne, R. N., E. M. Hewett, R. N., W. Brandis, E. Shaen, Brigade-Surgeon Sanderson, Messrs. W. Russell, W. J. Lister, R. E., B. Murphy-Mrs. B. Murphy, Messrs. A. B. Johnson, W. H. Young, B. S. C., R. Wood, J. Goodwin, and N. Randle, Mrs. Randle, Messrs. F. G. Austen, and W. Cope.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A NEWLY-MARRIED COUPLE.—A mysterious disappearance of a newly-married Brahmin couple took place yesterday (Dec. 26) in Poona. The bridegroom is about 15 years of age, and the bride eight. The relatives of both are looking out for them, and the police have been informed of the circumstance.—*Deccan Herald.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held this (Thursday) evening at half-past seven o'clock on board the ship Denbighshire. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. A launch, for friends from shore, will leave Apollo-bunder at 7 p. m. precisely.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED.

THE first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the company's premises, Armenian-lane, Dr. Thomas Blaney presiding.

The chairman remarked that the report that he had in his hands stated the exact position of the company. The satisfactory feature about it was that, since the business had come into the hands of the company, it had not gone down at all, but had on the contrary, considerably increased. He hoped that, when they met again, the affairs of the company would be found to be in a highly satisfactory state.

The chairman read the directors' report, which was as follows :—The present General Meeting is called in compliance with the requirements of section 75 of the Indian Companies Act of 1882, which directs that a General Meeting shall be held within six months after the Memorandum of Association is registered, and your Directors embrace this opportunity of report ing on the progress and position of the Company up to this date. Out of a total capital of Rs. 4,00,000 in 2,000 shares you are aware that Rs. 3,20,000 in 1600 shares was available for allotment among the public. Applications were, however, received for 12,700 shares representing a capital of Rs. 25 lakhs, and the allotments were made by the directors among the several applicants. Up to the 20th instant the amount received on account of capital has been as follows on 2,000 shares. Application and Allotment Deposit Rs. 100,000 ; first call (8 shareholders being in arrears) Rs. 98,300 ; total, Rs. 198,300. The purchase of the property, stock in trade, &c., outstanding accounts and good will of Messrs. D. S. Kemp and Co. has been completed, and the details of these assets as found by the valuator's appointed by your directors and Messrs. D. S. Kemp and Co. are as follows :—Laboratory building in Armenian Lane with double storeyed godown adjoining Rs. 65,000, stock-in-trade and plant, Rs. 2,19,411 fittings, furniture, &c., Rs. 18,318, Goods on the Sea Rs. 12,251. Outstanding accounts, Rs. 32,273, good-will, Rs. 17,362, total Rs. 364,615. This total sum is considerably larger than the rough estimate arrived at before the valuations were made, but by arrangement between your directors and Messrs. D. S. Kemp and Co., has been reduced to Rs. 345,000 which has been finally fixed as the price to be paid for the whole property. Your Directors have had regular statements laid before them of the business done by the Company compared with that done by the old firm in previous years and they are glad to be able to report the fact that there is a steady increase which they consider highly satisfactory. Your directors would here seek to record their sense of the great loss the Board has sustained in the death of their valued colleague Mr. James Greaves, in whose sound judgment they could at all times place great reliance. Under the provisions of the articles of Association, your directors all retire from office, and it will be for you now to reappoint them or to appoint successors to them. The present auditor also ceases to hold office now, and it will be for you to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year.

The following resolutions were then agreed to unanimously :—

Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. J. Macfarlane, that the report of the directors be adopted and confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. W. Pendlebury, and seconded by Mr. T. Lidbetter, that the following gentlemen be appointed directors till the annual general meeting :—Dr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. J. Bapty, Mr. J. Macfarlane, and Dr. Eduljee Noshirwanjee.

Proposed by Dr. R. Blaney, and seconded by Mr. W. Pendlebury, that Mr. T. Lidbetter be appointed auditor of the company till the annual general meeting.

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE EARTHQ

WE have received a copy of
correspondence regarding the
15th instant :—

From Major Charles Wodeho
Mahi Kanta, to the Chief S
ment, Political Department,
Ca

SIR,—I have the honour to r
yesterday evening, at 6-30,
It was severe, lasting for abo
was very sensibly felt both h
rounding villages of the Mahi
of little damage as yet, though
tiles of houses have fallen.—I h
CHAS. WOD

Extract from a letter from
Mahi Kanta, dated 17th De

In continuation of my letter
day's date, I have the honour
this morning received a lette
Assistant at Sadra, who report
"An earthquake took pla
at about 7-55 (Madras tim
rumbling noise, like that of a t
west, Abu Hill direction. The
and all immediately began sh
a great noise from both the
the people. The shaking la
minutes, and the people fe
below their houses, had left
tunately no damage or inj
houses or human beings in
sorry to report that the Ag
shaken and damaged."

From Col. L. C. Barton, Pol.
to the Hon'ble C. Gonne,
Bombay. Kathiawar, Pol. A
Bhownuggur, 20th Dec.

SIR,—I have the honour to fo
mation of Government, the ac
a shock of earthquake felt at
station at about 7 p. m. on the
The shock was also felt a
Than Jhinghuvada, and in my
the same time.

From Rao Bahadur Keshowra
uty Assistant Political A
to Major E. V. Stace, Assis
Jhalavad Prant Wudhwan
December.

SIR,—I have the honour to rep
tion, that last night just abou
shock of earthquake was felt h
a rumbling noise. So far as can
rection was from the east to we
and windows of buildings, as we
a rattling noise. No damage h
shock was felt in all parts of the
KESHOWRAO
Deputy Assistan

From Colonel P. H. LeGeyt,
tendent, Palanpur, to the G
Government, Political Dep
Through the Commissioner, N.
Camp

SIR,—I have the honour herew
information of Government, cop
address from my junior assis
Chamanrai Hari, No. 81, dated t
the occurrence of shocks of eart
on the 15th inst., commencing at
The earthquake was also felt
same time, but was not apparen
Palanpur.
P. H. LEG
Political Superinte

To Col. P. H. LeGeyt, Pol. Sup
Pa

SIR,—I have the honour to rep
mation, that a very strong cur
was felt here last night at 6-55
tinued for about 4 minutes ; that
also felt at the hours of 8-15 p.m.,
1-22 a.m., 2-25 a.m., 4-21 a.m., 5
rumbling noise was heard throu
short intervals, from 5 to 15 minu
ceased yet.
I have also the honour to repor
walls and arches of the jail a
have cracked, but no serious dam
CHA

THE HOME SECRETAR CHIEF JUST

MR. J. G. APCAR writes to the
I have been more successful
contemporaries in my attempt
Mr. Mackenzie's Note on the Mi
Justice, and as there is indignant
in respect of the subject I may he
from the copy now lying before
printed by the "Government C.
is numbered "751 H. D.," that it
3rd of November 1882, and that it
struck off. I leave to others to a
expense the printing has been don
position to state that to all those
having received it a copy of the
Mr. Mackenzie voluntarily ;
recipients do not answer to
"official" friends.
If rumour be true the Chief J
Minute in manner as formal as that
hitherto sent official documents, a
copies thus sent by him there was
forwarded to Mr. Mackenzie hims
Home Secretary presented his "personal y" to
numerous selected persons with every caution
which he thought would be sufficient keep all
knowledge of it from the Chief Justice, and thus
sought to escape any notice of it by him. I venture
to agree with your contemporary that the Chief
Justice is quite able to hold his own as a disputant,
and that he would be the first to repudiate the undue interference by friends in any controversy in which the may engage. His reputation is an assurance that when the Chief Justice enters the lists he has the power to fight against the sword of a warrior, and will not flinch from any punishment he may receive in an open and fair contest.
because a genial, courteous, kindly heart
gentleman who is a high officer of Stat
assailed with the dagger of an assass
general indignation has been roused
found expression in Mr. Macnaught
letter. But this not all. The manne
the Note has been circulated is rep
but the matter of it is open to mo
objection. The Home Secretary sug
the Chief Justice is not entitled to
the name of his colleagues ; that he is
ignorant of the whole history of the cas
is unable to form a just and broad vi
question ; that he is unfit, from igno
incapacity, to decide as a judge any q
Indian land law. He describes him as
angel of the High Court and as steeped to
the tradition of Westminster, and holds h
ridicule in a character in a comic opera.
that the Government of Bengal never th
asking the Chief Justice for his individual
and sneers at his notion of what is probabl
his narrow legal interpretations. He char
with misrepresentation with writing ins
knowing he is advocating a bad cause, wit
polation without any apparent justificatio
alleging that he has not mastered his case, he further charges him that in order to hide his ignorance he has stirred up a personal prejudice againsts individuals. He reiterates the statement that his only notion of tenancy is contract
tenancy, and that he has absolu
of the status and position of a
having in effect asserted that he
position he holds, he adds that it
argue with such an opponent.
briefly refer to this production. A
for it to be duly apreciated. Of t
occupying 13 pages of print, t
single paragraph which is
and improperly offensive. I
fully verify this statement an
graph by paragraph. I refrain
in this letter only because I
seek from you the further space
that would be required. Mr. M
defamatory and libellous, and I ch
mission of the case for the opinion
of the Crown. The reverence of t
Highest Court of the land is tradit
ministration of justice has inspire
confidence in the British Rule, wh
the executive is regarded as somet
and oftentimes looked upon wit
should be the aim of the Home
duly appreciate the responsibilit
tion to foster this confidence,
grown and made the governing o
easier. But instead of this we have
of that office making a virulent
wholly unjustifiable and unwarra
object of holding up to ridicule
the estimation of certain person
justiciary in India, who represents
the high Court of Bengal, with the
raging the administration of justice,
done because forsooth his vanity i
sensitive ! If Mr. Mackenzie, th
adviser of His Excellency, were a priv
he would assuredly be prosecuted
deserve that fate. No valid defence

* * * * *

I crave leave to add that I take no
ests in any question between Zemi
My only concern is that the High C
treated with scandalous indignity in
its representative and chief."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERV

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATO

BOMBAY, 26th December, 188

Means of observations taken half an hour
10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., M
Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ......
Temperature of the Air......
Wet Bulb Thermometer......
Dew Point......
Relative humidity of Air......
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloude
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p.
Minimum do. do. read at 10½ a. m.
General Direction of Wind*......ESE, E
WNW, W,
Movement of wind in 24 hours*......
* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—
hair is turning grey or white, or falling off,
Mexican Hair Renewer, *for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without* leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, aswell as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EGYPT.

CAIRO, Dec. 26.

The Khedive has banished the principal remaining leaders of the late rebellion for various terms of [illegible].

IRELAND.

[illegible] from Dublin state that the United [illegible] has been seized, and that the editor will be [illegible] for an article denouncing the late executed murderers.

THE MURDERER OF LORD F. CAVENDISH.

[illegible], the self-accused murderer of Lord [illegible] Cavendish, has been discharged.

SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON.

Sir Herbert Macpherson is being feted in [illegible].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Dec. 27.

The P. and O. s. s. Malwa, extra steamer to Bombay, left Aden at 7 p. m. on Sunday.

SUEZ, Dec. 27.

The P. and O. s. s. Surat, with the outward mails of the [illegible] December, from Brindisi, left Suez at [illegible] on Sunday.

PORT SAID, Dec. 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 26th instant.

MADRAS, Dec. 27, 10-24 A. M.

The steamer Tenasserim, from Rangoon, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

TUESDAY, NIGHT, DECEMBER 26.

Midnight .. .. 73·0

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 27.

[illegible] .. .. 70·2
[illegible] .. .. 77·6
[illegible] .. .. 85·9
[illegible] .. .. 83·0

The Portuguese transport s. s. India [illegible] yesterday from Goa.

The P. and O. s. s. Malwa is coming on to Bombay instead of being sent home for repairs.

In addition to the candidates for the votes of [illegible] whose names we published yesterday, we [illegible] to mention that Dr. D. MacDonald [illegible] re-election, and that Mr. Selim Solomon [illegible] stand. The latter gentleman is the first [illegible] of the small but important section of the community to which he belongs who has come forward. A correspondent writes to us: "Considering that the community to which Mr. Solomon belongs has rendered some service to the city, it may be hoped that his candidature will meet with [illegible] support. His opinions are independent, and his desire in seeking to enter the Corporation is to work for the benefit of the citizens without distinction of race or creed."

During the absence of Sir W. Wedderburn on leave, Mr. Cordeaux will act as Sessions Judge at Poona, and Agent to the Sirdars of the Deccan.

The Marlborough dinner at Calcutta is to be held on January 6. The chair will be taken by [illegible].

A sad occurrence is reported from Umritsur. A correspondent writes from there, Dec. 21, to the Lahore paper:—"I regret to have to record a melancholy circumstance. Mr. Smith, a clerk in the employ of the Church Mission Secretariat, and his wife retired to rest quite well. The next morning they were both found dead. The cause of death was suffocation from charcoal fumes. The night was cold. The room occupied by them was small and had no fireplace in it."

During the month of September last 898 [illegible] the port of Calcutta, of whom 555 [illegible] to Trinidad and 343 to Mauritius.

[illegible] the first eight months of the current financial year the salt duty has amounted to Rs. [illegible] on 2,650,000 maunds, as compared with Rs. 64,63,000 on 2,577,000 maunds at the corresponding period of last year.

During the same period the net Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, amounted to Rs. 69,34,000 as compared with Rs. [illegible]61,000 during the corresponding eight months of last year.

A [illegible] Committee of European and native landholders of Bengal and Behar has been appointed to watch the progress of the Bengal Rent Bill.

We [illegible] see that the cholera mortality in Calcutta is increasing week by week. The number of deaths recorded in the latest returns, for the week ended with the 16th December, is 107, out of a total mortality of 383. The disease is still confined [illegible] the northern part of the town, and [illegible] the suburbs.

[illegible] paper remarks that "in the Bombay [illegible] cantonment taxes are neglected in a [illegible] way. Even at Poona, the head-quarters of the Governor and the Army, there was [illegible] fund to speak of, till two years [illegible]

[illegible] of the Ameer of Bokhara is reported to [illegible] St. Petersburg with the Bokharan [illegible] the Rising Star and a number of other [illegible] from his father for the Czar.

[illegible] of the British Indian Association, [illegible] Narendra Krishna Bahadur, on the [illegible] of the Association's annual meeting, at [illegible] on the 22nd instant, referred as follows [illegible] question of the cost of the Indian Contingent [illegible] Egypt and its payment:—"India was [illegible] furnish a Contingent, which fought side by side with the British soldiers [illegible] the rebel Arabi and his troops. Their [illegible] have been highly commended by Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India. As this war [illegible] carried on to prevent European complications [illegible] cannot be justly saddled with any [illegible] expenditure, and the war, strictly [illegible] undertaken to protect the interests [illegible]. The high sense of justice of the [illegible] and the Liberal Ministry will prevent them [illegible] the portion of the expenses of the [illegible] war upon the revenues of India."

[illegible] Punjab Government has sanctioned a grant, [illegible] proprietary right, of 100 acres of land, in the [illegible] District, to Bahadur Singh, son of the late [illegible] Singh, of the Corps of Guides. It was [illegible] Singh [illegible] continued the defence of the Residency at Kabul after Sir Louis Cavagnari was [illegible], and kept up the unequal fight till the last.

[illegible] the Ameer is sending down among [illegible] presents to the Viceroy will, according to [illegible], be sold by auction. The presents brought [illegible] those sent to the Ameer by the [illegible] of Mahomed Afzul. The envoy is a young [illegible], nephew of the Ameer's agent now in India, [illegible] person of no political weight. He accompanied the agent on his journey to India about a [illegible] ago, and soon after returned to Afghanistan.

LORD DUFFERIN does not seem to have lost much time, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, in deciding that the trial of Arabi must be stopped. What it once was begun was a sacrifice of policy to [illegible], and every day that it lasted increased the [illegible] with which that departure from a wise expediency was regarded by the most experienced Egyptians. To get out of it now involves no doubt many inconveniences. Arabi, for instance, might [illegible] complain that he has had no opportunity of clearing his character in open court from the [illegible] and Suleiman and [illegible] we may be [illegible] by laying all responsibility for [illegible] upon the untried prisoner in exile. But we have only a choice of evils at the best, and on the whole there seems to be no doubt where the balance of disadvantage really lies.

[illegible] to the announcement that the Government will take proceedings against Messrs. Redmond, Healy, and Davitt, for seditious speeches in Ireland, the *Freeman's Journal* characterises the [illegible] of Dublin and the prosecutions as a [illegible]. The *Irish Times*, approving of the Government [illegible] asks what would be the fruit of [illegible] platform vituperation—only more [illegible] sorrow. Only more poverty and [illegible]. Only fresh horrors and no advantage [illegible] the country this fate appeal is made [illegible]. It is stronger than policy. It is [illegible]. The *Dublin Express* says the Government will have sympathy, and suggests that it is [illegible] that Mr. Davitt's speech was delivered [illegible] following the appalling murder in [illegible], and that this denouncer of crime seized [illegible] moment after the commission of that [illegible] for the preaching of a civil war.

The *République Française* of Dec. 1, in an article [illegible] Granville's reply to the Madagascar [illegible], states that France has acquired by treaty [illegible] local chiefs the country situated between [illegible] St. Vincent and Pasandava Bay, together with Nossi Be, the Ankara territory, and [illegible]. In regard to the understanding [illegible] Lord Granville as dating from 1853-54, [illegible] the British and French Governments [illegible] action with regard to Madagascar with [illegible] consultation, the *République Française* [illegible] that no document of such a [illegible] either in the form of a declaration or [illegible] verbal Note. All that passed was [illegible] conversations between the Emperor Napoleon III. and Lord Clarendon and Lord Cowley [illegible] conclusion of the Treaty of Paris in 1856.

A [illegible] COUNCIL was held in Paris on Nov. 28 [illegible] upon the means of ensuring the execution of the Brazza treaty. It was decided that [illegible] of a pacific character under M. [illegible] direction should be sent to survey the ceded territory in the Congo district from a commercial and scientific point of view and report upon its resources. A thorough survey of the country is to be made, from a scientific and commercial standpoint. The Government will appoint a commercial agent there. Admiral Jaureguiberry was deputed to frame a vote of credit for this purpose. M. de Brazza was on Nov. 29 officially received by the Paris Municipal Council, and presented with a gold medal as a token of recognition by the city of "the important services rendered to France by his late pacific conquest in Africa." The Finance Minister attended as the representative of the Government, and the President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, and delegates from the Geographical Society were present. M. de Brazza was also received in audience by the President of the Republic.

LORD GRANVILLE on Nov. 29 introduced to the Dean of Westminster a deputation from the Longfellow Memorial Committee, who asked that a bust of Longfellow might be placed in the Abbey. The Dean, in his reply, said:—

I have reflected much on the matter, and I shall esteem it an honour to bear my part in adding to the treasure of this venerable Abbey a monument to one who held so marked a position among great writers, and whose pure and tender poetry has made his name as dear and as familiar in English as in Transatlantic homes. It will be gratifying to our own children and children's children in England to record on his monument the fact that such a tribute to an American poet was the spontaneous result of the impression which his genius had made on the English nation. I have reason to know that the project of honouring his memory in the resting-place of our illustrious dead has been warmly supported by not the least illustrious of living Englishmen, as well as by their countrymen of every class.

AN American paper, with the usual omniscience of American papers, knows all about the False Prophet. "The real name of the False Prophet of Soudan is, according to a correspondent of the *Philadelphia Times*, Thomas Johnson. He is the son of one of a large cargo of slaves direct from the Arabic-speaking regions of North Africa secretly landed near York Town at the beginning of the present century, and distributed among the plantations of Eastern Virginia. Many of them escaped to the North, and their descendants live in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, in the present day. Among these escaped Mahommedans was the father of the False Prophet, Bergash el Asewah, known in America as George Johnson, who died at Pittsburg in 1877. His son, Thomas (the Prophet), was born in 1830, and at the age of ten had learned the Koran from his father. In 1849 he went to California; but returned to Union Town, Pennsylvania, and two years later departed for Paris, where he joined the French army. He was sent to Algiers at the close of his term of service. He joined a caravan, and crossed Sahara southward into Soudan. In 1862, when he heard of the war of the rebellion, he wrote to President Lincoln, offering to recruit a thousand Arab Zouaves for the Union army if the United States would furnish transport. This letter got into the newspapers, and was published as a great joke. In 1865, just as the war closed, he paid a flying visit to Pittsburg, to see his aged father, who received him with open arms. Mr. Johnson, junior's, heart, however, was in Africa, and he only remained a few weeks in the bosom of his family; returning to Egypt in August, 1865, accompanied by his wife, an octoroon, whom he married in America, and who is, like himself, a direct descendant of the Arabs of the slave-ship of York Town. Mrs. Johnson still writes to her relatives in Pennsylvania, and is very proud of Johnson's present position in Soudan. She states that he has now ninety-nine other wives; but she does not appear to mind this little infidelity on the part of the Prophet, who is in other respects an irreproachable husband."

A COMMITTEE, which already includes the names of Earl Northbrook, Lord Aberdare, Lord Wolseley, Sir Lintorn Simmons, Sir Charles Macgregor, Sir Thomas Wade, Colonel F. Barnaby, and other noblemen and gentlemen, has been formed for the purpose of promoting a memorial to the late Captain W. Gill, R.E. Major C. M. Watson, R.E., (India Store Depôt, Belvedere-road, Lambeth) acts as honorary secretary.

MILITARY NEWS.

ON the last homeward voyage of the Serapis five deaths occurred, namely, one soldier, one woman, and three children.

THE inspection of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will take place at Egutpoora on the 3rd January, on which date their camp-of-exercise will break up. General Carnegy, commanding the Bombay District, has been deputed to inspect the corps.

GENERAL MAISEY left Simla for England on Thursday last. The local paper says:—We cannot allow General Maisey, who has so long been a resident here, to leave Simla without a parting notice. This officer entered the service in 1842, and was as a subaltern soon engaged in active warfare in Burma, where he received the thanks of the Governor-General for his gallantry. He was as early as 1845 employed on special duty to report and illustrate the antiquities of Kalingar. Subsequently he was employed on similar duty at Sanchi and other places in Central India. He was in 1854 Assistant Commissioner at Umballa, where he continued till he was appointed in 1856 to the Judge Advocate-General's Department, Sirhind Division. Here he officiated till he was appointed Deputy Judge Advocate-General at Army Head-Quarters in 1862, and he has resided at this station ever since. In July, 1881, he obtained the rank of Major-General, succeeding to Colonel's allowances. While this officer has been among us he has shown great interest in all matters likely to conduce to the public good; in educational institutions; in fostering amusements; and particularly in his untiring efforts to make the Art Exhibition a success. The Major-General after a service of over forty years returns to the land of his birth, where we trust he may long enjoy a life of ease and happiness.

THE VOLUNTEERS' SHAM FIGHT.

THE G. I. P. Railway authorities have arranged to convey the Volunteers to Bhandoop and back on Saturday morning as follows:—A special train will leave Boree-bunder at 5-30 a.m., Madras time (Bombay time 5 o'clock), and the Volunteers will return by the train which leaves Bhandoop at 1-44 p.m., reaching Bombay at 2-45 p.m. (Madras time.) White uniform is to be worn, and the attacking party will be distinguished from the defenders by a red band round their helmets. D. Company will attack on this occasion, the rest forming the outpost and picquets of an enemy supposed to be encamped at Toolsi while marching to attack Bombay.

GENERAL HARDINGE'S TOUR.

GENERAL THE HON. A. HARDINGE, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, went up to Quetta and Pishin by the Bolan route, the road up which is now in excellent order. A high level road, above the flood line, has been commenced; and the 12th Bombay Native Infantry are employed on the works. From Quetta General Hardinge visited Pishin, and the Khojuk and Gwajah passes. He was accompanied only by his Military Secretary, as some of the marches were forty miles long, and he wished to travel with as small a retinue as possible. Whilst he was occupied in Pishin, General Annesley, Adjutant-General, Bombay, and the Hon. C. Colville (His Excellency's A. D. C.) marched to Kelat, and paid a visit to the Khan. They returned to Sibi *viâ* the Hurnai route; by which it is proposed to bring the railway. At least, this is the alternative route to the Bolan. The engineering difficulties seem much less on the Hurnai route than the Bolan. The country people seemed quite and well-disposed. Our tenure of these outposts is a guarantee for the safety of life and property; and cultivation is rapidly increasing. The heavy dues exacted by the Khan of Kelat on caravans passing through the Bolan have diverted all the commerce to the Hurnai route, and numerous kafilas were met *en route* to Sibi. Quetta is rapidly becoming a large station; houses are springing up in all directions; many thousand trees have been planted, and English fruit trees imported. An excellent market has been opened, and the bazars are full of merchandise from Kandahar, Kabul, and Herat. The climate at this time of year is quite perfect, and even in the summer the heat is not very great. For English soldiers it would be difficult to find a finer climate. It is trying to the natives on account of the frost.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

DEPARTURE OF THE JUMNA.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP JUMNA, Captain U. C. Singleton, will sail to-day for England, with 32 officers, 12 ladies, and 18 children; and also 829 men 71 women, and 170 children. The following are the names of officers and their families:—

Col. and Mrs. R. D. Barrett and four children, late Leinster.
Lieut.-Col. A. W. O. Saunders, late R. S. Fusiliers.
Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Newnan and two children, R. A.
Major A. Hill, R. E.
Capt. C. C. Smyth, S. Yorkshire.
Lieut.-Col. A. C. Twentyman, R. Lancaster.
Lieut. F. A. Harris, Staff Corps.
Surg. P. Connolly, A. M. D.
Capt. and Mrs. T. C. Porter, 6th D. Guards.
Capt. E. R. Evans, R. W. Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. Elias, W. Surrey.
Lieut. F. C. Carter, N. Fusiliers.
Lieut. R. Crawford, R. Irish.
Lieut. G. F. Walker, R. W. Fusiliers.
Surg.-Major and Mrs. H. Knaggs and two children, A. M. D.
Surg.-Major and Mrs. H. A. Gore and child, A. M. D.
Surg.-Major and Mrs. A. Doig and three children, A. M. D.
Hony. Lieut. and Mrs. J. Holliday, Ord. Dept.
Hony. Lieut. O. Dodge, Ord. Dept.
Lieut. B. A. Bloysome, E. Surrey.
Surg. M. P. Ellis, A. M. D.
Lieut. F. G. Kenyon-Slaney, Durham L. I.
Lieut. the Hon. G. F. H. Somerset, G. Guards.
Lieut. H. V. C. Lysons, S. Rifles.
Lieut. R. W. Porter, Oxford L. I.
Capt. and Mrs. G. R. Howard Vyse, R. A.
Lieut. G. J. Butcher, Cheshire.
Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Ashley, Staff Corps.
Lieut. and Mrs. F. S. Gwatkin, Staff Corps.
Capt. C. M. Smith, R. A.
Lieut. E. B. Harrison, R. I. Fusiliers.
Lieut. G. J. W. Noble, 13th Hussars.
Wife and two children of Capt. L. F. Heath.

NORTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

MHOW.

SAPPER CUP.

Sergt. Instr. Gordon, Rajputana Rifles	38
Corpl. Kearsey, Rajputana Rifles	34
Col.-Sergt. Howard, Lancashire Fus.	33

RAMPORE PRIZE.

Vol. Middleton, Rajputana Rifles	27
Colr.-Sergt. Howard, Lancashire Fus.	20

KUTCH BEHAR PRIZE.

Vol. Proctor, Rajputana Rifles	41
Corpl. Kearsey, Rajputana Rifles	38
Sergt. Instr. Gordon	38

MATCH II.

MHOW.

Pte. Yates, Lancashire Fusiliers	30
Vol. Middleton, Rajputana-Malwa V. R.	29
Sergt. Inst. Gordon, do.	26

KAMPTEE.

Butler	34
Brown	34

MATCH III.

MHOW.

Pte. Yates, Lancashire Fusiliers	39
Vol. Middleton	36
Pte. White, Lancashire Fusiliers	34

KAMPTEE.

O'Donnell	37
Sergeant	37

MATCH IV.

MHOW.

Colr. Sergt. Howard, Lancashire Fus.	38
Pte. White, Lancashire Fusiliers	37
Pte. Stewart, 17th Lancers	36

KAMPTEE.

Brown	42
McCreedy	42

MATCH V.—15 shots at 900 yards; any rifle.

POONA.

D. Pudumjee	72
N. Pudumjee	43

MATCH VI.—10 shots at 800 yards; military breech-loaders.

POONA.

D. Pudumjee	46
Sergt. Tooth	45
Capt. Tiernan	39

BELLARY.

Holloway	49
Rose	48
Berry	47
Robbins	46
Irish	46

AGRA.

Smith	41
Ludgwick	37
Lees	36
Richmond	36

KAMPTEE.

Sergeant	44
Butler	43

SILCHAR.

Hindpal Singh	25

MATCH VII.—7 shots at 600 yards; military breech-loaders.

POONA.

D. Pudumjee	33
Sergt. Tooth	23

BELLARY.

Holloway	34
Eastern	33
Robbins	32
Vaughan	32
Byford	32
Dennison	32

AGRA.

Ludgwick	33
Smith	28
Lees	27
Richmond	24

KAMPTEE.

Sergeant	32

SILCHAR.

Hindpal Singh	26

MATCH VIII.—10 shots at 200 yards; military breech-loaders.

POONA.

D. Pudumjee	47
Sergt. Keess	43
Sergt. Tooth	40

BELLARY.

Holloway	48
Webb	47
Irish	45

AGRA.

Lees	44
Hind	43
Dixon	42
Smith	39

KAMPTEE.

Healy	41

SILCHAR.

Kasim Ali Khan	30
Phalwan Khan	30
Nikka Singh	30

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.—The barometer continues falling in the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, Berar, the south of the Peninsula, Ceylon, and Burmah. It has risen in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the northern districts of Madras, and most parts of Bombay. The lowest pressure is at Trincomalee. The gradient is high between this and Madras, producing strong winds on the coast at Tanjore and in Northern Ceylon. The clouds are increasing in the North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central Provinces, and Bengal, being the effect of prevalent southerly and easterly winds. There is much cloud also in the southern half of the Peninsula, where the winds are heavy from the east. The temperature is generally falling. Rain:—Negapatam, 2·6 inches; Trincomalee, over 9 inches; Cochin and Colombo, slight showers.

CALCUTTA SEWERS AND SMELLS.

DR. K. MCLEOD, Health Officer of Calcutta, writes to the *Englishman*:—The very startling leading article which appeared in your issue for the 21st inst. deals with one of the chief, if not the chief, sanitary wants of Calcutta, namely a more abundant supply of water. This matter has been, as you are perhaps aware, under the consideration of the Commissioners for nearly two years, and after prolonged deliberation and keen discussion of alternative schemes a decision has now been virtually arrived at which will result in the doubling of the present supply of filtered water. The same arrangements which have secured for consumption by the inhabitants of Calcutta a water irreproachably pure, will be adopted, and the use of fouled wells and filthy tanks will be rendered needless. The construction of new settling tanks and filters and the laying of a new iron main will necessarily occupy a considerable period of time, and the much needed increase of a pure supply for personal and domestic use will be correspondingly delayed. Meantime measures are in good progress for increasing the supply of unfiltered water, which will be available for general sanitary purposes, sewer flushing, road watering, &c. Arrangements will be completed in a few months by which the amount of Hughli water pumped up for the use of the town will be increased from about 1½ to about 4 million gallons a day. This will constitute a very substantial addition to the bulk of fluid which finds its way into the sewers, and when cisterns, tanks and other expedients have been constructed at judiciously selected points for the purpose of retaining and giving head to the water, more effective flushing of sewers will be possible in the cold and hot season, when it is mostly wanted. At present, although some 14 million gallons of fluid flow through the sewers daily, an amount which is equivalent to about 30 gallons per head of the inhabitants—by no means a paltry allowance—there can be no denying that more water and better contrivances for flushing are urgently required. A steady flow does not scour the Calcutta sewers, which have been made of great capacity to carry away storm water as well as sewage, and the dead level of the town and the large amount of grit which is washed off the unpaved streets, present difficulties which demand special thought and special contrivances.

While, however, I am in entire sympathy with the object of your leading article and welcome any public manifestation or movement which makes for sanitation, even when, as often happens, it takes the convenient and easy shape of abusing the Health Officer, there are some statements in your article which are not supported by facts, and which tend to give rise to causeless panic, and these I should endeavour to correct. I very much doubt whether the "deadly overpowering stench" which offended your editorial nostrils on the night of the 20th proceeded from the sewers at all. Last night between the hours of 10 and 11, in company with the chairman and engineer, I traversed the route described in your leader on foot, and we made as good use of our nostrils as we could, pausing at each sewer grating, and sniffing away industriously on footpath and street. Only at one sewer opening did we perceive any odour, and that was faint and not very unpleasant. Smells we did encounter, but we could always trace them to some patch or heap of damp manure. It is, I am convinced, the wet putrefying horse and cow dung on the streets that give rise to most of the Calcutta smells. I mean in the European part of the town. In the native town other sources of stink exist in abundance, but these differ from Chowringhee smells. When you consider the vast number of animals that traverse the streets—horses, bullocks and cows, and recollect that the streets are mere roads on which traffic and watering convert the dung into urine, you cannot be surprised at the existence of smells even if stables and byres, which so abound in this city, are left out of account. Since the sanitary agitation which took place last cold weather I have paid particular attention to sewer smells. I am on the streets more or less from morning to night. When I see an open manhole, or heap of sewer grit, I often get out of my carriage and smell it, and it is surprising how little odour it exhales. I have used sewer grit in my garden and found that a few hours sunning completely deodorised it. The dung of cows and horses, for whose removal no special provision has hitherto existed, is everywhere, and on a foggy night the odour of cow dung fires floats over the town. Measures have this year been taken to improve the scraping and sweeping of the thoroughfares and remove horse dung from the streets, and my own experience convinces me that these have been of benefit. That the smell of which you so bitterly complain did not proceed from the sewers is proved by the fact that along the whole Esplanade, from Government house to Dhurrumtollah, there is only one ventilating opening. Street ventilation of sewers is an evil; and so are sewers; but both are a necessary evil, and street ventilation is surely vastly preferable and safer than house or compound ventilation. Moreover the ventilation of sewers does not so much imply the escape of sewer gas out of openings, as the entry of atmospheric air into them, for it has been proved that sewer gas mostly flows with the stream of sewage, and will not flow otherwise unless openings are insufficient or obstruction exists. Furnace shafts, such as a correspondent recommends in this morning's paper, have been tried and found wanting. They do not draw the sewer air from any distance, and simple openings, encouraging its natural manner of flow and escape, have been found more efficient. The contamination of Calcutta soil by the sewers is a pure myth. The soil has been and is extensively contaminated by direct leakage into it of putrescible and putrid materials, but observation of cuttings in the neighbourhood of sewers does not reveal contamination, and it is a matter of certainty that the construction of under ground sewers has greatly improved the soil and subsoil of Calcutta by rendering it drier and purer. A dry soil has disinfecting properties, and from this point of view the sewers have done Calcutta much more good than harm. Your article represents that contamination of the air and soil with sewer emanations has aggravated the prevalence of typhoid fever and cholera in Calcutta. "Typhoid fever" you remark, "a disease well known to be connected with pent up effluvia of close drains, from being almost unknown, has become ominously common." Your description of the etiology of the disease would apply to Europe, but not to India. More typhoid fever has been met with in upcountry stations where no sewers exist, than in Calcutta where they do. The disease, in point of fact, is not "common" in this city, and a comparison with the past is impossible for want of record, and because fevers are in these days more carefully studied and accurately discriminated, and diagnosis has correspondingly improved. I have made this matter a subject of special study and inquiry, the result of which was embodied in my annual report for 1881. About a month ago I circulated a letter among the leading practitioners of Calcutta asking them to give me early information regarding cases of typhoid fever in order that I might investigate the circumstances of their origin. I have not heard of one case, and the result of inquiry at the hospitals has been the same. I have only myself seen two cases of typhoid fever in my practice since I came to Calcutta, and other medical men, I find, have met with few or none. The number of total cases registered during 1882 has only been 14, and it is by no means certain that they were all cases of true enteric fever. The community of Calcutta from this fever as compared with other large sewered towns is very remarkable. I am inclined to attribute the circumstance to the general absence of indoor water-closets, and I would strongly deprecate the construction of these until more water is available for flushing.

As regards cholera you remark.—"The cold weather epidemic of cholera, a new feature in the sanitary history of the town, now of annual occurrence, is also not improbably connected with the foul state of the system of close sewers at this season of the year." Cold weather cholera is not a novelty in Calcutta. The records of the past show an invariable aggravation of the disease in the early months of the cold weather, and this is a law of cholera throughout Lower Bengal. In many past years the disease prevailed to a much greater extent than it has done this year, and pre-sewage figures are much larger than post-sewer. The cold weather outbreak has been much more severe in the suburbs, where there are no sewers, both in 1881 and 1882, than in town absolutely, and still more so, of course, in proportion to inhabitants. Again, the disease has been much more in less completely sewered sections than where the system of underground drains has been nearly or wholly completed. In the Park Street Section only 10 deaths have been registered this year, in Bamun Bustee 11 and in Waterloo Street 23. In some of the Northern Sections the numbers have reached 140,181,220, and 239. I have investigated all cases in which the disease was apparently localized or grouped, and found its prevalence to be associated with visible rather than invisible impurities, with stagnant fœtid open drains, fouled tanks, filthy byres, and ill-drained privies, defiled waste lands and so forth. Why the disease has acquired such dimensions as it has this year I am unable to say. It has been much worse outside of Calcutta than in the town. The causation of the malady is still a mystery. I am inclined to associate it intimately with filth, but the statistics show that it presents waves of rise and fall which are in the present state of knowledge attributed to the vague term, for I can hardly call it a thing, epidemicity. On the other hand other zymotic diseases have been remarkably rare this year, and the conditions which have favoured cholera have not encouraged small-pox, measles, hooping cough, diphtheria, erysipelas or or any other disease apt to become epidemic. More curious still common bowel complaints have been less fatal than usual, and the total mortality of the town has presented average rather their unusual dimensions.

I am unable therefore to pronounce the present sanitary state of Calcutta as contemplated through the medium of disease and death to be in any sense exceptional, nor have I found in my practice nor from inquiries made of medical men and through my subordinates in the nuisance and vaccine departments that any excess of disease or mortality (cholera excepted) has existed of late or exists at present. When contemplated from the point of view of cleanliness there is of course much to deplore, and much to improve, in the state of Calcutta, but I am able to assert positively from my personal knowledge that substantial progess in sanitary reclamation is being made, and from my recollection of the town 17 years ago, I consider that it has undergone little less than a sanitary revolution. I have trespassed upon your space somewhat lengthily, but I think not without reason. Public discussion of matters so intimately affecting the public health and comfort cannot fail to be useful, but I trust you will agree with me in the opinion that the data on which such discussions are based should be accurate and carefully sifted and the tone of the discussion itself temperate.

Dec. 22.

K. MACLEOD.

THE Editor of the *Englishman* appends the following note:—

It is a case of all Calcutta against Dr. McLeod on most of the points in his letter. We also again traversed the streets referred to on Thursday night, once at 8-30 p. m. and again at 11-15 p. m. At the former hour, there was only one place—in Esplanade Row—at which we encountered any smell of sewer gases; but at the latter hour, the smell of these gases was simply overpowering throughout the route. As far as we can make out, the outburst of these gases has something to do with the comparative temperature of the air in the sewers and the external atmosphere. At least, it seems to follow a fall in the temperature of the latter. We know the difference between the smell of horse dung, or stable litter, and that of more offensive excrementitious matters quite as well as Dr. McLeod, and we repeat our previous statement that the stench we have been writing about is that of the latter. As to the statement that there is only one sewer opening in Esplanade Row, that only makes the case against the sewers worse. For, we [illegible] the stench is all over the place.

Further, [illegible] the subject, the *Englishman* remarks:—The [illegible] nine out of ten Calcutta readers of Dr. McLeod's remarkable letter must, we imagine, be one of mingled surprise and regret; surprise that any human nose can be insensitive to odours which make it impossible for ordinary mortals to walk the streets without handkerchiefs to their nostrils; regret at the coincidence which has associated an immunity otherwise so enviable with the functions of a Health Officer.

BENGAL.

THE BENGAL RENT BILL.—The following is a list of members of the Central Committee of Landholders to watch the progress of the Bengal Rent Bill, and to notice representations in connexion therewith:—Bengal.—Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, K.C.S.I.; Maharaja Norendro Krishna, Bahadur; Maharaja Komul Krishna, Bahadur; Raja Borendro Krishna, Bahadur; Raja Suttyanund Ghosal, Bahadur; Raja Poorna Chunder, Bahadur; Raja Promotho Nath Roy; Raja Sham Mohun Roy Chowdhry; Hon'ble Doorga Churn Law; Babu Joykishen Mookerjee; Dr. Rajendra Lall Mittra; Nawab Mir Mahomed Ali; Babu Mohiny Mohun Roy; Babu Peary Mohun Mookerjee; Babu Joggendra Chunder Ghose; Babu Surendra Mohun Tagore; Babu Gobind Lall Seal; Chowdhery Mahomed Rushed Khan; Kumar Rajendra Naryan Roy; Babu Bejoy Kissen Mookerjee; Babu Kissorry Mohun Gossame; Babu Lolit Mohun Roy; Raja Promotho Bhusan Roy. Behar.—Maharaja of Durbhanga; Maharaja of Dumraon; Maharaja of Hutwa; Rajah Hurbullub Narain Sing; Hon'ble Hurbans Shahai; Hon'ble Mahomed Yusuff; Babu Saligram Singh; Roy Joyprokash Lal, Bahadur; Nawab Villyat Ali Khan, Bahadur. European Landholders.—J. J. Keswick, Esq.; G. F. Mewburn, Esq.; E. A. Thorburn, Esq.; J. P. Thomas, Esq.; J. J. Guize, Esq.; J. Murdoch, Esq.; M. L. Macnaghten, Esq. (With power to add to their number).—*Englishman.*

THE CALCUTTA MADRASSA.—His Excellency the Viceroy has fixed the 17th of January next for the distribution of prizes at the Calcutta Madrassa, on which occasion he has graciously consented to preside.—*Englishman.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 16th December, there were 383 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 48 per thousand per annum. There was one death from small-pox, 107 from cholera, 93 from fever, 31 from tetanus, and 5 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified, 6 Non-Asiatics, 8 mixed races, 277 Hindus, 90 Muhammadans, and 2 of other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—"General death-rate average. Cholera mortality very high. Prevalence sporadic; northern sections mainly affected. Very severe in the suburbs."

A NARROW ESCAPE.—A European child between 5 and 6 years of age had on last Saturday afternoon a most miraculous escape from being thrown from a buggy. Just after the races were over and before the father of the child had time to get into the buggy, the horse took fright at some object and started off at a full gallop towards home. Though there were a large number of vehicles on the old course road at the time making towards Dhurrumtollah, the buggy horse managed in its mad career to pass them without accident. The child was seen clinging to the back cushion of the buggy holding on fast, crying loudly. Many attempts were made by some gentlemen on the road to stop the horse, but were unsuccessful till coming into collision with a brownberry in Chowringhee-road its further progress was stopped. Luckily the buggy did not capsize, and the child was taken out perfectly uninjured, but the poor little thing was shaken a good deal and was in a pitiful plight.—*Englishman.*

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
A New Soft Felt Double Hat.
Can be worn doubly or singly.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—*Morning Post*, March 3, 1881.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
With perfect Air-Chamber.
Similar advantages to the celebrated

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
CAUTION.—Purchasers must see name of Makers, "ELLWOOD'S," and Trade Mark (lion rampant) in each hat.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.—The Nawab of Bahawulpore has placed at the disposal of the Senate of the Punjab University the sum of Rs. 1,200 per annum. The Rajah of Furreedkote has sent the Senate a donation of Rs. 5,000 towards the University Endowment Fund.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.—Major Wace, the newly appointed Commissioner of Settlement and Agriculture, for the Punjab, will make Lahore his head quarters; his former office being transferred from Kasauly.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

NEW TELEGRAPH STATIONS.—It is proposed to open a direct Telegraph line, from Delhi to Rohtak; and there is some possibility, also, of a branch line being opened at Bahadurgurh.—*Id.*

DEATH IN THE DRAINS.

I WAS driving last week through Mayfair, when I found several of the streets blocked. The drains were up. "The dead season is usually the time for this," I said, but a friend up in sanitation, who was with me, aptly replied, "There's a dead season all the year round in many of these dismal little houses, which fetch such rentals and breed such mischief."

"How so?" said I.

"Look at that house" (we were passing a house not a hundred miles from Mount-street, or Curzon-street either). "Snug little place, isn't it? Just the sort of place for a 'good family' not very well off to take. Looks convenient for any one who might want to run up for a couple of months in the season. Well, you know that good fellow, the Honourable Hurdle Craikes? He came up with his butler, and asked a married sister and one of her children to say. The child died of diphtheria in June—the butler was sent to hospital with low fever—the married sister bolted, because she said her child was sickening, and then, in consequence of Dr. Powder Dunlop's representations, they had up the pantry sink, and found it untrapped, of course, going straight into an old drain, whose connection with the main sewer was of a most irregular kind. That's why I say there's a dead season all the year round in Mayfair."

"And so that's why they 've got up the drains?"

"Well," he said, with a long whiff of a cigar by no means unpleasant in the midst of the effluvium which reached our noses from the excavation, "at last!"

The fact is, *in re* drains, "out of sight is out of mind." The discoveries in chemical analysis are so recent—the result deal, as in the case of choleraic water or polluted air, with such minute and subtle causes, that the average mind fails to grasp them until the plague is developed in typhoid, scarlet fever, or diphtheria; then, by an effort of imagination, some one has sufficient intelligence to connect cause and effect; the family probably go into mourning and go out of town, and the drains are looked to.

Royal Institutions lectures, medical warnings, dismal facts ought to bear some fruit, and, perhaps, year by year they do; but our sanitary education is slow. A boy has to be caned many times before he will attend to his work; and "the boy" is in this respect but the "father of the man," who has to be taught by punishment even more inexorable—though less arbitrary—that bad air and bad water mean disease and death.

I go into Skipley's house, and I say to him, meaning quite kindly:—

"My dear Skipley, what a dreadful smell there is in your study!"

"Humbug!" says Skipley; "been sitting here all the morning, and can't smell anything!"

"For that very reason," I say; "but you would if you had just come out of the fresh air."

I insist, and Skipley treats it as a capital joke, and offers me his wife's smelling-bottle, but, all the same, Skipley's wife sickens and has to go out of town, and Skipley admits that he isn't quite well himself—only thinks it's "going out too much." No such thing; it's sitting in too much—sitting in a poisoned atmosphere.

I call on Mrs. de Bouncer O'Flannagan, who has been obliged to leave Ireland, and has a small but comfortable house in Mount-street nicely done up—all but the drains, of course. I venture, after a few remarks on the weather, to say:—"You will excuse me, my dear Mrs. de Bouncer, for saying that as I came into your hall I noticed that peculiar faint but acrid scent which is commonly associated with the subterranean pipe, a little out of repair." That's the way I wrap up the effluvium from the defective sewers. I might have spared myself the trouble.

"Drains!" cries the indignant lady; "I hope you don't mean there's anything the matter with my drains!" and she looks at me as though I had grossly insulted her. Of course, I egg out of it. You can't go about the world saving people who prefer to be poisoned. You don't like it yourself; and so you "leave early," and don't call again; and by-and-by the O'Flannagan's house is to let, and probably done up again, so far as the walls and ceilings are concerned, but nothing is done to the drains.

Or, let us say, you visit the charming, lovely, and entirely inexperienced Mrs. Appleton. She looks the picture of rosy health; a new bride, fresh from the country, and enchanted with everything in town, especially her little house in Mayfair, already crammed with Dresden china cherubs, Venetian glass, and very old and "utter" silk embroideries.

"Ah, my dear Mrs. Appleton, what a charming house! and just a little glimpse of the park too! not too near and not too far; whole thing delightful; just right for you now, you know; but—but, excuse me, there is a very odd odour in this room. Seems to come from that Italian cabinet."

"Oh!" says Mrs. Appleton, laughing cheerily, "you men have such noses. I cannot imagine how after all that horrid smoking (after dinner, too!), you are able to smell anything. I'll tell you what it is; it must be a mouse under the boards"—it's always that, you know—"I'll tell you how we proved it must be that. We thought we smelt something in the library, and I said it was a mouse under the boards; and we pulled up the board, and had everything cleaned up."

"And did you find the mouse?"

"Well, no, I don't think they did, not in that case; but it wasn't that, it must have been something else, you know. I'm going to have these boards up. I have smelt something at times myself—not always—not now in the least. It must all be done when we're out of town, you know."

Alas! poor Mrs. Appleton goes out of town on a very different errand—to be buried in the little churchyard in the country village which was so lately her girlhood's happy home.

People will not attend to these things. My sanitary friend told me that after comparing the drainage arrangements of London with those of several other towns, he had no hesitation in saying that London, as regards the house systems, was undoubtedly the worst; and in London, he added, the sanitary arrangements of the most fashionable parts are the most extreme defective. He then went on to describe a house in Mayfair—by *no* means worse than many other houses in the same locality—where the chief drainage ran through a rickety, decayed iron pipe into an old brick drain underlying the basement of the house, the said drain leaking profusely, and bathing the whole of the lower story in foul exhalations. The prevalence of such plague-spots is, no doubt, a startling fact; but the reason is not far to seek. Many of what are called the "best" houses are empty for half the year. When the family comes up there is a great superficial cleaning and painting, decorating and bunging-up holes, and general whiting over the sepulchre. Life continues for a few months at tolerably high pressure. Smells come and go; people are very variously sensitive, and some hardly so at all. Then the smells are by no means constant; they vary in intensity, in area, and in variety. There is not really time to think about them, some of the worst don't smell strong, and in a little house they get hopelessly confused with the cooking, which, in Mayfair, is tolerably continuous during the season.

Then the stables—at all times a privileged depot, for smells—are supposed to have something to do with anything in anyhouse within a stone's throw of them, and the smells are ascribed as arising from anything and everything but the right thing. And if, fortunately, no one sickens, or no doctor protests before the nuisance has been adequately realised, the family goes out of town, and all is forgiven and forgotten.

Something of this kind continues all the year round in Mayfair, and in many other parts of London; and I have no scruple in saying it is simply scandalous. That the Government of a great metropolis should have no adequate inspection, and exercise no real supervision over the drainage of houses, which are allowed to stand as closely packed together as the waxen cells of bees in the honeycomb, is nothing short of a municipal crime. It is not my business to draw up a scheme for the sanitation or sanitary inspection of houses; but I do say every house ought to have a diagram plan of its drains hung up somewhere for ready reference. I should like to know how many householders have the faintest idea where their drain pipes run, and what is the connection between the house drainage and the main sewer. I would have every house certificated. I would make it obligatory on every landlord to produce his certificate guaranteeing his drains to be in repair whenever he lets his house; and every tenant in every lodging-house ought to be able to satisfy himself that the particular house he lives in is safe, as far as sanitary inspection can make it. People used to talk about "death in the pot" once; "death in the drains" is what they have got to face now.—*Truth.*

THE reason why so many are unable to take Cocoa, is that the varieties commonly sold are mixed with starch, under the plea of rendering them soluble; while really making them *thick, heavy indigestible*. This may be easily detected *for if Cocoa thickens in the cup it proves the addition of starch.* Cadbury's Cocoa Essence is genuine; it is therefore three times the strength of these Cocoas, and a refreshing beverage like tea or coffee.

The most wholesome and nutritious of confections is far less consumed than it would were it not for the greatly adulterated articles sold under the name of chocolate. Every cake of Chocolate bearing the name of Cadbury is guaranteed to consist solely of pure Cocoa and white sugar. Makers to the Queen.

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Mr. STREETER'S Collection of Rough and Cut Stones always on view.

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THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

THE special correspondent of *The Times* at Cairo wrote on Nov. 26:—

Lord Dufferin has now been here rather more than a fortnight, during which period he has been occupied daily, from morning till night, in collecting information from the best oral and written sources, and carefully studying the situation. His remarkable power of taking broad and accurate views and seizing the essential points of every question submitted to him has compensated in some measure for the rapidity with which he has been obliged to work, and he already surprises his interlocutors by the extensive knowledge which he displays of Egyptian affairs. Although we may safely assume that he cannot yet have mastered all the labyrinthine details of the important problem which has to be solved, we have significant indications that he has already arrived at certain practical conclusions, and that something like a definite policy is now being evolved out of the chaos.

His Lordship's first duty was of a negative, rather than a positive kind—namely, to take precautions that he re-established native government, in the first excitement of victory, and while still under the influence of resentment and panic, should not adopt any measures which might work injustice against their late opponents, or injuriously affect the future prospects of order and of liberal progress. Palpable indications of his activity in this direction, in which he has been ably and effectively seconded by Sir Edward Malet, have already become apparent. The political prisoners have now no reason to complain of their treatment, and the public at home, which feels strongly that these men, however misguided or culpable, should at least have fair play, may rest assured that no substantial injustice will be committed, and that careful distinction will be drawn between political crimes and the blacker offences against common law and the law of nations. The name of Sir Charles Wilson who is attentively watching the judicial proceeding and has free access to the prisons, is a satisfactory guarantee for strict impartiality and the humane treatment of the accused.

For the political prisoners confined in provincial towns, a special sub-Commission has been formed, and Captain Chermside is at present on a tour of inspection, with instructions to visit the principle towns in the Delta. At the same time precautions are being taken to protect the population generally from systematic brutality on the part of the police. The scheme for creating a foreign police force has been, as you are aware, emphatically vetoed; and the bands of by no means desirable watchmen, who had been hastily recruited in various parts of Europe, have been sent out of the country.

So much for the restraining influence hitherto exercised. As for plans of reconstruction, they are doubtless being prepared, and although they are probably still in the embryonic state, their general character is foreshadowed by certain indications. The great general principle of reconstruction, about which there seems no doubt, is that future revolutions are to be prevented, not by foreign mercenaries, Draconian laws, and despotic administration, but by giving the people a native Government and liberal institutions, under which they may live contentedly. In other words, revolutionary tendencies are to be guarded against, not by forcibly repressing them, but by destroying them at the roots.

The administration is to be native in the wide sense of the term, as comprehending all ethnographical sections of the Egyptian population. The Turco-Circassian element, which was, until recently the dominant caste, will not receive any privileges, but will not be debarred from positions in which its special aptitudes may be utilized. The foreign element will be employed where the presence of foreign specialists is plainly required, but its amount will be strictly limited to the unquestionable exigencies of the service, while the abuses which have been a just subject of complaint on the part of the natives will be removed.

Descending from general principles to concrete measures, we find that among the first which have to be taken, are those which are necessary for maintaining public order. The wonderful public tranquility which at present exists, not only at the few points where British troops are quartered, but throughout the country generally, proves that the Egyptians are a most easily governed people, and that there is very little danger of serious disturbances so long as there is a firmly established central Government. For keeping order in the towns and agricultural districts, all that is required is an efficient police, and carefully organized well disciplined gendarmerie, under the direct control of the civil administration; and for keeping in awe the predatory Bedouin tribes of the desert, a very small regular army of, say, five or six thousand men will suffice. All three forces may be safely recruited from the native population; for the Egyptian policeman or soldier, as is amply proved by recent events, never thinks of disobeying his officers, whatever orders the officers may think proper to give. The only serious difficulty, therefore, in the organization of police, gendarmerie, and army, is to secure perfect loyalty and high efficiency among the officers; and the best means for attaining this object are at present occupying the attention of competent authorities.

The question of the Soudan, where fierce, lawless tribes have to be dealt with must, of course, be considered apart; and as far as I can learn, the British representative is abstaining from all interference in Soudan affairs. The expedition which is at present being organized by the Egyptian Government to suppress the revolt in that distant province does not affect the project of a military organization for Egypt proper. When measures have been taken to insure public tranquillity, the Government will have a little breathing-time to consider how the chronic abuses in the Egyptian administration are to be counteracted, and how far the burdens of the fellaheen may be lightened.

Already it is evident that Lord Dufferin takes a lively interest in this most important question; for he is diligently collecting information, from all available quarters, concerning the relations of the peasantry to the officials and landed proprietors; and there is every reason to believe that when the proper moment arrives, he will give to this subject the most careful and earnest consideration. His lively sympathies with the agricultural classes, together with his firm sense of justice and scrupulous respect for well-founded rights, render him admirably fitted to deal with such questions.

The subject is intimately connected with the necessary reform of the native tribunals; for it is of little use to confer on the fellah new rights, so long as he has no means of protecting those rights which he already possesses. There is thus wide scope for the beneficent influence of the British Government in Egypt, and both its representatives show themselves fully alive to the fact.

But before the work can be undertaken with confident hopes of success, some delicate international questions must be solved; and concerning the negotiations for that purpose we are here completely in the dark. The cordial support which Baker Pasha has received from the Khedive, his Ministers, and all the officials, as well as from Lord Dufferin and Sir E. Malet, has enabled him to make far greater progress than he had anticipated. Not only are nearly 2,000 of the gendarmerie fully equipped for service, but every detail of the whole scheme as originally proposed has been considered, the Budget prepared, and an immense amount of invaluable information is placed at the disposal of the Government, proving that both the energy and experience of General Baker have already overcome the main difficulties of detail, and rendered the task of organization, under whatever modifications it may be undertaken, a comparatively easy one.

MR. CAIRD ON THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

MR. JAMES CAIRD, C.B., writes to *The Times* under the above heading:—

I heartily agree with you in the appreciation you have expressed of Mr. Giffen's masterly address as President of the Statistical Society. From the many important topics which it embraces I venture to select the one which, since my visit to India in 1878-79, as a member of the Famine Commission, has appeared to me one of the most formidable problems which have to be dealt with by the Imperial Government—I refer to the unchecked growth of the population under the "Roman peace" we have established in India.

This was the subject mainly dealt with by me in my individual reports to the Government of India in 1869 and 1880, and it was brought by me before the Political economy Club as the subject for discussion, on the 5th of May of this year, at which Mr. Giffen was present. He has done me the honour to adopt my figures and to enforce my argument on that occasion, as to the gravity of the problem; and by doing so he has added weighty testimony to its pressing importance.

It may be answered that the last census return does not show so great an increase as 1 per cent. per annum. But that is because the abnormal famine deaths are not taken account of. When these are added, the natural increase of the population in ten years would be more than 10 per cent., and, therefore, somewhat in excess of 1 per cent. per annum.

But it would, indeed, be a thankless task to press this upon public notice if no mode of meeting the difficulty could be suggested or devised. And here I differ with Mr. Giffen, for I do not regard the situation as hopeless. Population cannot long increase beyond the means of subsistence; but the pressure on these means incites to their increase by prompting a resort to knew land, or to obtain a larger return from that at present cultivated. A bad Government by paralyzing industry may rid itself of the difficulties which would arise from an increase of population. But a Government such as ours in India, which is bound to take all precautions to preserve life from famine or disease, must have for its object measures which will relieve industry, and facilitate its efforts to keep the means of subsistence on a par with the increase of population. I believe it possible to obtain such a gradual increase of production in India as would meet the wants of the present rate of increase of population for a century to come, and there we may for the present leave it. And it was to this point I addressed my inquiry on the several occasions on which I have ventured to approach the subject.

The area under cultivated crops in India is equal to one acre per head of the population. That increases at the rate of two millions a year, and may be provided for by two methods—either by a progressive increase in the area of cultivated land, or by a gradually increasing produce from the land at present cultivated. The equivalents of the two methods are an extension of cultivation by two milion acres annually, or an increased produce by one-tenth of a bushel annually from the present acreage. In a country like India, of ancient cultivation, the best and most available land has long been occupied. The cultivable area still untouched is stated to be abundantly extensive, but it will require much beyond the ordinaay capital of an Indian cultivator to bring it into a state of production.

We must, therefore, chiefly rely on the second method. One bushel of increase per acre gained gradually in ten years, from the present cultivated area, would meet the demand of a gradual increase in the same time of 20 millions of people. And, if a proportionate rate of increase could be attained in each decade, the increased population for a hundred years could be fed without much increase of area. The produce would then have gradually risen from 10 to 20 bushels an acre. Each acre, instead of maintaining one person, would thus have become capable of maintaining two. This is a great step, doubtless, but it is from a low point of production. And, considering the generally fertile nature of the soil, and that in most parts of India two crops can be got in the year, it would seem a very possible result. By these two methods, more or less combined, the increase of population may be safely met for a long time to come, and upon their wise development the success of the future Government of India must mainly depend.

It is not necessary that I should do more than refer here to the aid which the Government can give towards this by promoting the construction of railways and irrigation, and by facilitating movement from the most densely peopled tracts. But, beyond these effective means, there remains the need of a more direct remedy for the poverty of the great mass of the cultivators. A rate of interest varying from 2 to 3 per cent per month (24 to 36 per cent per annum) is the common charge made by the native bankers to millions of small farmers, most of whom are never out of debt. In any country such a rate of interest would render profitable agriculture impossible. And there can be no hope of solving the Indian problem till a remedy is found for this.

But even this is aggravated by the fees charged by the State on litigation. For in India much of the business of the local courts is to aid in collecting the debts of the moneylenders. The cost of this is repaid by fees exacted by the State amounting to about 20 per cent. of the value in dispute, paid by the losing party, who, as a rule, is the impoverished cultivator. These fees, bringing in a public revenue of £2,000,000, add 10 per cent. to the burden of the Land Revenue, and if we assume that as much as one-fourth in number of the small landholders, and those the poorest, are always before the Courts, the fees operate as an addition of 40 per cent. to the Land Revenue paid by these unfortunate litigants, as they fall chiefly on them. This is a blot which should as early as possible be met by a large reduction in the scale of fees.

The greater subject demands the most careful consideration of the Government of India and the British Legislature. In all European countries where the agriculture is chiefly in the hands of peasant proprietors it has been found necessary by the State to support their credit by a system of land banks. The principle upon which such aid can be economically given is that the State, which represents the credit of all its people, can borrow on lower terms than individuals.

And in India, where the Government administration reaches directly the great majority of the cultivators, there would be special facilities for the introduction of this principle. The native capitalists and bankers might be associated with Government in order to utilize an existing and well-organized local interest, who should find their profit by assisting the Government to restore the agricultural class to a solvent and prosperous condition. There is a large available native capital seeking safe employment, probably enough to supply all the legitimate need of the cultivation. I found in the Deccan, where the cultivators were at the lowest ebb, that the moneylenders who would not risk their money on the security which the farmers had to offer for less than a rate of 36 per cent, were ready to lend it at 5 on a pledge of silver ornaments or jewels. And they were willing to compound the existing debts of the impoverished landowners by a composition of 50 per cent.

This would seem to be the direction in which the fittest and most natural aid may be sought by the Government for the re-establishment of the credit of the Indian landholders. The subject has been ably treated in a paper on "Agricultural Banks for India," by Sir William Wedderburn, a distinguished member of the Bombay Civil Service, whose personal experience of the people, and the country gives great weight to the views he advocates. Bring the debtor and creditor together, he says, to make a friendly settlement of the old paper debt and to fix the amount of the redemption money. After that, the financial operation is on all fours with that applied to the European peasant—viz, to advance the redemption money in cash where the compromise is a reasonable one, and to recover the amount from the cultivator by instalments, spread over a term of years.

If, by some wisely-devised interposition of the credit of the State, the security which the cultivators could offer to the native bankers should relieve them from the ruinous pressure of 2 to 3 per cent. per month, we might hope to see a gradual revival of industry when its fruits remained the property of the hand that earned them. For the art of culture is well understood in India, and it is only the present hopeless poverty of the majority that paralyzes their industry.

It must be gratifying to those who take an interest in this subject to observe, by the latest news from India, that the Government there have recognized the necessity of earnestly dealing with this question. It will be an immense gain to Indian agriculture if Major Baring's arrangements result in diminishing the charge for the use of capital, by the cultivator, to a *maximum* of one-third of its present usual amount.

An important beginning appears at the same time to have been made, in the Council at Simla, in the direction of provincial self-government. In this direction something has already been successfully done, and we may hope that it may yet be permitted to extend to its natural limit, that of each of the Presidencies having its own Budget, from which, according to its circumstances and the public requirements, a contribution should be paid to the general Government for Imperial purposes, and the remainder be retained for the service of the Presidency. From such self-reliance as would thereby ensue, and the direct responsibility then cast upon each Government to make the most of its own resources, the best results may be confidently anticipated. Meantime the problem to be solved in India, otherwise than by famine, is one of pressing and intense importance. And the recent establishment of an Agricultural Department there will, through its provincial links, place in the hands of Government that timely information of the weak parts of the system which demand the most immediate attention.

INDISCREET SPEECHES.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT, made an inflammatory speech at Navan on Nov. 26. This is what he said, amongst other things:—"I say here to-day that the time will surely come, unless wise and just legislation should before long prevent its necessity, when these people in Donegal and Connemara marshes will have to be told to march down and take possession of the rich soil of the now depopulated plains. The land for the people must be made a reality, though inhuman laws have done their utmost to have the land for the beasts. If the people of Ireland, if the tenant farmers of the West, will pay rent that should go to feed their children, then let them die, and Ireland and humanity are well rid of such a coward race. But the tenant farmers of Ireland are not going to die, and they shall not starve. I say from this platfrom to-day that we will compel that Government which prevents them living on the soil of Ireland to support them during the coming winter. But in case we should not succeed in getting the Government to do this, I propose that we should make the Irish landlordism support the people who are starving. I propose, in case Mr. Gladstone does not apply the surplus of the Arrears Estimate to save the people, that no rent shall be paid from this November till next May. Archbishop Hughes declared in 1848 that a man in danger of death by hunger would be justified before God in seizing upon the bread on the sacrificial altar. How much more justifiable, then, for our people to seize upon what landlordism steals from them and their children every year! Then, after speaking of Mr. Gladstone's grand measures of conciliation as "made only when the Land League had seized Irish landlordism by the throat with the iron grasp of serried organisation, and compelled it to disgorge some of its rack-rent plunder of the people of Ireland," Mr. Davitt thus continued:—"From the homes of 200,000 starving people; from the graves of millions of our race; from the depths of the wide Atlantic; from the shades of murdered landlords, as well as from those of their famished victims—aye, from the regions of the damned, where souls are expiating the crimes that were born of Irish landlordism, come shrieks of supplicating agony demanding the destruction of Irish landlordism. Let it perish, then, while the execrations of the [illegible] form its fitting requiem, and may the hate and [illegible] that have been born of its accursed acts, and that [illegible] character of this old Christain land, [illegible] into the depths of an infamous and everlasting oblivion!"

In the House of Commons on Nov. 30, Replying to Sir W. Dyke and Sir H. Fletcher, Mr. Trevelyan stated that he had read the speech reported as having been delivered by Michael Davitt at Navan, on Nov. 26, and speeches by Mr. Healy, M. P., at St. Mullins, county Carlow, and a Mr. Wm. Redmond on the same day at Cork, and that he thought while such speeches were made there was no hope of peace or order in Ireland. If the speeches at public meetings of the National Land League were continued in the same spirit as those of the last week, he should feel it his duty to recommend the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to exercise his powers under the Prevention of Crimes Act, and prohibit the meetings. The Government had been advised that Mr. Redmond's language came within the 7th section of that Act, and a prosecution would be forthwith instituted against him. With regard to Mr. Davitt's speech and a portion of Mr. Healy's, they were advised that they did not come within the scope of the Crimes Prevention Act, but that the latter part of Mr. Healy's speech was indictable, though the Attorney-General recommended that he should not be prosecuted. Application would, however, be made under the Act to bind those gentlemen over to be of good behaviour, and in default to commit them to prison.

RECRUITS.

THE philosophy of recruiting has received a slight shock in the rapid diminution of the number of Irishmen who enter the British Army. We cannot accept as quite accurate the statement that the proportion of Irishmen in the Army was formerly 70 per cent., though we have no doubt whatever that it is now as low as 22 per cent., and the fact is one for serious reflection. The same remarkable decline has also occurred in the number of Scotchmen who enter the ranks, and the Highland regiments have now a very strong flavour of the southern section of the population. Of course those pessimists who cry out in consequence of this partial paralysis of recruiting in Ireland cannot but admit that the strength of the Army is being maintained, and with this superadded advantage that since the Queen's shilling was abolished the quality of the material enlisted has been much superior to what it was in those halcyon days of recruiting over which Mr. Childers shed a patriotic tear in the House of Commons. Of course this improvement is not due to the abolition of the Queen's shilling, but to the popularising of the Service by means of recent army reform. During the last five years we can well believe that the recruiting grounds in Ireland have proved sterile and unproductive. The wave of unmeaning political frenzy which has passed over the country, converting the erewhile finest peasantry in the world into filibusters and assassins, has naturally drowned for a time the natural aspirations and patriotism of young Irishmen. With the suppression of seditious propagandists, however, we have no doubt that the recruiting officer will once more find a fruitful field for his labours in the island across St. George's Channel. Meanwhile, we cannot accept the lugubrious conclusion of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which asks:—"Is there no reason for the apprehension which some entertain that when the Irish recruiting ground fails we may in time to come begin to look to those Indian troops of whose representatives in London the authorities are just now making rather too much, and rather more than the rulers of India will like?" Upon the latter point nothing need now be said, and a long time is likely to elapse before those skeleton battalions about which certain atrabilious scribes have so much to say become really so shrunken that it will be found necessary for the organiser of the future to recast our regimental system, to the extinction of some corps and to the utilisation of the rank-and-file in filling up the gaps in those which remain.—*Broad Arrow.*

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

100 cases beer in pints and quarts.
5 „ colored prints.
14 bales grey T cloth.
7 „ grey madapollams.
20 „ American drill.

AUCTION SALE OF MATCHES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction, at Dhobee Gully, near Jakeria Musjid in Matches Godown on account of the concerned.

H I 1452 } 10 cases damaged matches, Ex s. s. Canara.
V E B. B. & Co. 1126 } 7 do. do. do. Ex s. s. Adowa.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 28th December, 1882.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., 11, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Stock-in-Trade, Kerosine Oil Lamps Fountains, Fireproof Iron Safes, &c.

Under instructions from Mr. Charles Zerrenner, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, the sale to commence at 1-30 p.m. at No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, the whole of the valuable and extensive stock-in-trade, comprising of—

1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 light kerosine oil lamps of all descriptions.
Kerosine oil cooking stoves.
Silber's patent table lamps.
Combination Kosmos wind-proof lamps.
Perpetual and other fountains.
Very superior fireproof iron safes never imported before in Bombay.
Ice machines.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th December, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

Bona fide auction sale by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., of the effects of the late GEORGE RICHARDSON, Esq., at the Byculla Iron Works, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th of Dec., 1882. The furniture consists of nearly new handsome teakwood polished furniture of the latest and best design, by Alexander McKenzie, Esq., blackwood small round tables with marble tops, a large assortment of ornaments, &c.

The bed-room furniture consists of new bedsteads, with spring mattresses, teakwood dresses wash-stands and dressing tables.

A very handsome grey Arab horse with a stylish English-built dog-cart and a set of English harness, the whole forming a very neat turn-out; on view at Scott's stables, Girgaum, and will be put up at 2 o'clock (Bombay time) unless previously disposed of.

An English-built buggy with very fast white mare.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m.

Property on view daily from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Catalogues are published.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms white, and coloured piece-goods, broad cloth, alpaca, blankets, flannels, and sundry articles, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

One bay Australian horse.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 handsome strong Belgaum Dumney cart in very good order.
1 first-rate double-barrelled gun by Westley Richards.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th December, 1882.

NOTICES.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

THE DEBENTURES of this Company falling due on the 1st of January, 1883, will be paid off with interest up to the 31st December, 1882, on and after the 28th instant. Interest will cease on date of maturity.

By order of the Board,
B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th December, 1882.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that we have APPOINTED Messrs. EDMOND CHARPIE & Co., WATCHMAKERS of BOMBAY, our SOLE AGENTS for the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and from this date all orders for our manufacture must be sent direct to them.

COURVOISIER FRERES,
Watch-manufacturers.

Chouds-de-fonds, 6th December, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE SALE of ARTICLES at Mrs. WOOD'S BUNGALOW, in aid of the Bombay Flower Brigade and other charitable purposes, will be CONTINUED during the PRESENT WEEK from 9 o'clock in the morning till 5 in the evening.

Below Articles.

Desks, work boxes, paper knives, paper weights, charms, tortoishell, necklaces with crosses, earrings, sets, napkin rings, and cyion laces.

China from Japan and China, Madras lace and work in gold and silk toys, and a large selection of good strong and valuable carpenter's tools, and gardening implements for Ladies' and children.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after JANUARY 1st, 1883, the Down Mail will leave Colaba at 5-20 p.m., the Down Ordinary at 7-30 a.m., and the Down Mixed at 10-10 a.m.

Slight alterations will be made in the Bombay Local Train Service and in the Main Line Service at intermediate stations, the particulars of which may be ascertained from the time tables, which will be exhibited at stations in the course of a few days.

J. P. DUNBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th December, 82.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED for the Christmas Holidays on

SATURDAY, the 23rd December, 1882.
MONDAY, the 25th December, 1882.
TUESDAY, the 26th December, 1882.
And for the New Year's Holidays on
SATURDAY, the 30th December, 1882.
MONDAY, the 1st January, 1883.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th December, 1882.

LAWN-TENNIS AND RACQUETS.

LAWN-TENNIS and RACQUET BATS, made under personal superintendence of best material:—

		Rs.	a.	
1.	Lawn-Tennis Bats (carved or straight)	2	8	each.
2.	Racquet do. do.	3	0	„
3.	Badminton (Gent's or Lady's)	1	0	„
4.	Lawn-Tennis Nets	6	0	„
5.	Badminton Nets	1	8	„
6.	Shuttlecocks	3	0	per doz.
7.	Riding & Walking Canes-Silver, mounted	1	8	each.
8.	Walking Canes do. thick	4	0	„

Cock handle and fancy bats with monograms made to order. Also just received Jefferies' best Lawn-Tennis and Racquet Gear. Apply to

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Commission Agent, Sialkot (Punjab).

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Limited.

PAID UP CAPITAL, frs. 6,500,000.

OUR GRAMME MACHINES have been declared the BEST at all Government trials at WOOLWICH, &c., and have received the HIGHEST AWARDS at all the Exhibitions.

		Rs.
Electric Machines for 10 incandescent lamps		350
Do.	for 40 „ „	750
Do.	for 1 light of 5,000 candles	750
Do.	for 2 lights of 2,000 candles each	1,200
Do.	for 6 „ „ 500 „	1,280
Do.	for 20 „ „ 500 „	2,000

our prices for first cost and hourly working DEFY ALL COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

AGENTS:
Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS and Co., Bombay.
Messrs. GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. BINNY and Co., Madras.

HURJEEMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN FANCY BAZAAR,

Beg to inform their customers and the Public generally that they have opened an establishment in Bombay, where they have a large and varied stock of

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
BEST INDIAN FOOLKAREES AND JAYPOR ENAMEL JEWELLERY.
CASHMERE SHAWLS, CLOTH AND CHOGAS, RAMPORE CHUDDERS,
GOLD AND OTHER EMBROIDERY WORK,
PERSIAN AND CASHMERE CARPETS,
COPPER, BRASS AND ENAMEL WARE,
INDIAN AND PERSIAN CURIOSITIES OF EVERY KIND AND VARIETY.

HURJEEMULL & CO.,
(Next to SOUNDY & Co., Ld.)
49, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

G. D. ANGELIS, CONFISEUR,
MAISON FRANCAISE, MOUNT ROAD,
MADRAS,

BEGS to inform the public that he is prepared to EXECUTE and FORWARD large orders for BALLS, SOIREES, DINNER and GARDEN PARTIES, &c., at shortest notice, and that he has always in stock a varied assortment of FRENCH and ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY, all kinds of bonbons, chocolat à la crême, chocolat praliné, bride-cake ornaments, centre-pieces, and boxes, cosaques and bonbonnieres.

Café D'Angelis in 1 lb. tins, with directions or making.

Chocolat D'Angelis in cakes.

Compote d'ananas, prepared by G. D' Angelis.

Rich bride-cakes, christening, and handsomely decorated cakes made to order and sent safely to any part.

European attendance at large soirees by special arrangement.

Syrups prepared by G. D'Angelis—Raspberry Pine-apple, Tamarind, Argeat, Gum, &c.

Prices moderate; terms cash; price-list on application.

Established 1880.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.........£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED),
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£170,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NOTICES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILLS.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore, have now in stock of the above material of the regulation shade as approved for Army use, and are in a position to execute all orders immediately upon receipt.

Samples and particulars upon application.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.			per keg.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per dozbl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Agents.

Apollo Street May 12, 1881

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAAR.

BLACKWOOD Carved Furniture.

Blackwood Carved Furniture.

A handsome bay Arab Horse suitable for a Charger, carries 14 stone, perfectly sound. Single, double, and four-in-hand plated mounted harnesses.

Just received per s. s. Rome a handsome highly finished Canoe Landau, built by Windover of Longacre.

A Prince Erdody Dog-cart by Windover.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

LITTLE'S
SOLUBLE PHENYLE
IS THE ONLY TRUE DEODORISER.
COSTS LESS THAN FOUR PIE FOR ONE GALLON.
"RICH MAN'S FRIEND."
"POOR MAN'S SLAVE."
A WONDER-WORKING AGENT.
Samples per V. P. P.
PAMPHLETS FREE OF ALL AGENTS.

GEO. BAIRD & CO.
No. 63, MOWDY [illegible], FACING TRAMWAY LINE.

To [illegible]—BOMBAY: TREACHER & CO. [illegible]P & CO., B. PHILLIPS & CO., THOMSON & TAYLOR, BOLTON & CO., M. RENNARD, JAMES PEARSE, BARTON & CO., W. J. ESSAI, D. FERNANDES & CO., B. S. MADON & CO., B. K. NANDODKAR, H. F. OOTTUNWALLA, LAWSON & Co., Dr. CANOJEE JAIRAM and CRITERION RESTAURANT.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TEMPLE BAR.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT.

1.	March	Erinerung Von Berlin	Hartang.
2.	Overture	Zampa	Herold.
3.	Waltz	Ocean	Cabubley.
4.	Medley	La Traviata	Stasny.
5.	Polka	Hast du mi gern	Heyer.
6.	Selection	Die Liebe Zum Volk	Muller.
7.	Quadrille	Reunion	Zikoff.
8.	Prelude	L'Africaine	Meryerbeer
9.	Waltz	An der Schonen blauen Donau	Strauss.
10.	Galop	Inder Restauration	Fahrbach.

GRAND CAFE RESTAURANT.

THE MANAGER has the pleasure of informing the Public that a French Chef de Cuisine has just been brought from Europe specially for the Establishment.

Breakfasts, Dinners, and Tiffins can now be supplied to customers in a superior style, at moderate charges. All Liquors are of the very best quality.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY—ONE RUPEE.
Commencing at 9 p.m.

Musical Director,
MORITZ SIEGL.

BOLTON AND COMPANY

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the public of Bombay and Mofussil the opening of 10,000 most useful articles suitable for CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY
(Registered Trade Mark.)
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Custom. Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Cash. Rs.		Credit. Rs.
21	... Old Vatted Glenlivet ...	22
23	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve ...	24

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, POONAH, AGRA, LUCKNOW, CAWNPORE, DELHI, BENARES, LAHORE, DARJEELING
and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAARS

HAVE THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST COLLECTION OF

PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS IN INDIA.

ALL HAVE BEEN CHOSEN BY A CELEBRATED ARTIST AND ARE MARKED AT SUCH PRICES THAT WE DEFY COMPETITION.

CONNOISSEURS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO VISIT THE BOMBAY CASH BAZAARS DURING THE NEXT FIVE DAYS.

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT.
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, AND RAMPART ROW, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

[*EIGHTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

NOW READY.
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1883.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1883 contains

PHOTOGRAPHS REPRESENTING SOME OF THE DISTINCTIVE COSTUMES OF BOMBAY.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The "GUIDE" contains a carefully arranged mass of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; the DIRECTORY has been revised and enlarged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. KING, Canada Build'g, King St., Whitehall
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

HORSES—ARRIVAL OF FRESH AND SECOND BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES.

PER S. S. ORIENTAL FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their constituents and the public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and second batch of superior HIGH-CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c., belonging to the well-known dealer, Shaik Jusum Bin Feed, No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable. Bombay. 30th October, 1882.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF REAL HABANA CIGARS!

D. MACROPOLO begs to offer the under-mentioned REAL HABANA CIGARS in splendid condition at a great sacrifice, viz.:—

			Rs.	
La Carolina	per box of	50	3	8
El Caliope	„	50	3	8
Los Magnificos	„	50	3	8
Valle Suarez	„	50	3	0
El Principe de Galles	„	50	3	0
Atalanta	„	50	2	12
Flor de Tobacco	„	50	2	8
La Legitimided	„	50	2	8

D. MACROPOLO,
9, KALBADAVIE-ROAD; 32, MEADOW-STREET; AND ESPLANADE, WATSON'S HOTEL, BOMBAY.

N.B.—The clearance sale is only at the Head Establishment.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are very conveniently placed within position, and are therefore well situated, occupy a central the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhana, midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

£500 PAYABLE at age 50 or at death if previous may be secured by a monthly payment of Rs. 16-12-8 if commenced at age 20. If commenced at age 30 the rate is about twenty-four rupees a month, and if commenced at age 40 the rate is about forty-eight rupees a month. It is an advantage to effect such Provisions early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases;—death may occur before the provision is effected;—or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Every information on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 7, Rampart-row, Bombay.

NOTE.—The above rates are reduced during residence in Europe; and should the claim mature in England, the amount of the policy is payable in sterling money at the rate of 2s. per rupee.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S,
SPECIAL MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA AND TARAXACUM, Especially recommended as a Tonic in diseases of the liver.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF INDIAN BAEL FRUIT,
Highly recommended as a specific in Chronic Diarrhœa.
Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
an alterative and purifier of the blood.
Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD.
Parrish's Compound Syrup of the Phosphates for Children or people of delicate constitution.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

EASTON'S SYRUP,
Containing the Phosphates of
IRON, QUININE, and STRYCHNINE.
An invaluable remedy for general debility.
Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE HYDRATE OF CHLORAL,
A valuable sedative, and most useful for Sea-sickness.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
5, Rampart-row, Bombay.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afteroon use.

NOTICE.
TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

THE [illegible] always in stock a large number of New and Second-hand TENTS as under for sale or hire at moderate rates. The second-hand tents are new lined and complete with all conveniences. An inspection is early solicited.

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with 2 or 3 rooms...	32 by 22
Do. ... do...	3 by 21
Field Officers...	29 by 17
Captains...	24 by 14
Rowtee...	24 by 14
Stable for 4 Horses...	

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subalterns	18 by 14
Do.	14 by 14
Hill Tent	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Staff Officers	12 by 12
Bechoba Tent	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Stable for 2 Horses	
Rowtee in Circular form	
Necessary	5 by 5
Do.	4 by 4

FIELD SERVICE TENTS.

For General Officers Weighing	200 lbs.
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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

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Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Baligaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Challisgaum
Kuigaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadlij
Bhosawul Junction*†
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia*
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Ilu'a Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saignon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Backney†
Sholapur*
Hoongee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Coolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagore
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
oisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongrea
Beelecmora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Muroiee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amroiee
on
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mandala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhalui
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Bareehavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Barafree
Ahmedabad†
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadw

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments
¶¶ 30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinne

[illegible]ANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LO[illegible]
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, promptitude and liberality.

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Bombay.

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The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL Rs. [illegible]
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL „ [illegible]
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL „ 8,00,0[illegible]
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL „ 8,00,0[illegible]
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY „ [illegible]
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL „ 2,00,0[illegible]
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY CAPITAL „ 3,78,0[illegible]

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The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL Rs. [illegible]
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL [illegible]
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VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, [illegible] AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on [illegible] BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

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THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
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All that Experience has proved Profitable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.
Not granted by any other Company [illegible]

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LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS
996 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. [illegible]

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE
Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM

Age.	30	35	40	[illegible]
Premium	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 [illegible]	[illegible]

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Or any of the Agents in India.

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Ten Lines and under—
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Second do. .... [illegible]
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Fourth and succeeding insertions .... [illegible]

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than [illegible] lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines [illegible] to the inch.

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Price per Copy .... [illegible]

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, [illegible] GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam [illegible] Row Fort, Bombay.
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